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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Republican Mass Meeting in San Francisco—Blaine Invited to Visit the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The Republican mass meeting last evening to ratify the Cincinnati nominations was large and enthusiastic. General J. F. Miller was chosen President, and the meeting was addressed by Hon. T. G. Phelps, Hon. Thomas F. Fitch, John M. Coghton, Governor Woods, ex-Senator Stewart and others. The speakers paid an earnest tribute to the character of the nominees of the convention, and warmly indorsed the platform. A motion was enthusiastically carried to invite Mr. Blaine to visit California during the campaign, and every reference to him was greeted with rounds of applause.

Republican State Convention in Maine.

BANGOR, ME., July 22.—The Republican State Convention met to-day and heartily applauded ex-Speaker Blaine, and unanimously commended him for appointment to the United States Senate in place of Senator Morrill, appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

A message was read from Mr. Blaine saying that every effort must be made to give Governor Connor a magnificent old-fashioned majority in September. Maine must lead the way for the triumphant election of Hayes and Wheeler. Governor Connor was renominated.

W. W. Thomas, of Portland, and N. A. Farwell, of Rockland, were nominated for Presidential electors at large. The resolution commending Blaine for the Senate closes thus: "Massachusetts will please take notice." Resolutions were also adopted accepting the Cincinnati candidates and platform, thanking the Republicans of other States for their enthusiastic support of Blaine and reaffirming adherence to prohibition.

Republican Nomination in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional district of Kansas, in convention at Fort Scott yesterday, nominated D. C. Haskell for Congress.

Illinois Democratic State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., June 22.—The Democratic State Convention met at noon to-day. A. G. Burr, of Greene, was elected President, and Snively, of Macaupin, Secretary. The districts were then called in order, and the various committees announced, after which a recess was taken till two o'clock.

On reassembling a resolution providing that all resolutions presented be referred to the Committee on Resolutions was adopted. Ferry H. Smith, of Cooke, asked for but was not granted permission to read a telegram from Manton Marbie, of New York, which was to the effect that Mr. Tilden was not Chairman of the Democratic Committee which met in 1864, and opposed the peace resolutions declaring the war a failure, etc. He argued against admitting that plank.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was read and adopted. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Hon. A. G. Burr for President, with a Vice President for each district. The report was adopted. The committee to appoint delegates to the National Convention reported delegates from each district, with alternates, and then the following delegates at large: W. J. Allen, F. H. Winston, C. L. Higbee, Charles Dunham, with the following alternates: General J. C. Black, J. C. Allen, W. O'Brien, Thos. S. Casey. The Committee on Resolutions reported but one resolution, in effect that since this convention is called simply to select delegates to the National Democratic Convention, and since the State Convention will shortly convene to nominate State officers and Presidential electors, that no other resolutions should be adopted at this time.

A resolution instructing the delegates to St. Louis to attempt to abolish the two-thirds rule was referred to the Secretary under the rule.

Adjourned.

The delegates at large are, it is believed, the report of the Committee. Of the other delegates, eighteen are said to be for Tilden, twelve for Davis, six for Hendricks, and two undecided.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held this evening, a State Convention to nominate a State ticket was called for the 27th of July next.

Gathering of the Bourbons at St. Louis—Tilden's Opponents Getting in Their Work.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 22.—But comparatively few delegates to the Democratic National Convention have arrived yet, and there is really nothing to report directly touching the struggle which is now so desperate for the nomination. No State delegation is yet here, except California, which arrived to-night, and took quarters at Barnum's. To-morrow others will arrive, and then the contest will commence. Augustus Schell, Chairman of the Democratic Committee arrived this morning, and is at the Lindell Hotel. Several other prominent New Yorkers are also here, including Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, Hon. John Kelly and two or three relatives of Governor Tilden. Hon. Montgomery Blair, ex-Senator Doolittle and a number of prominent gentlemen from Indiana are among those who arrived to-day. Governor Hendricks' headquarters will be at the Southern, those of Governor Tilden at the Lindell, and by Saturday lively scenes will be enacted in each. Most of the New Yorkers so far arrived seem to be opposed to Tilden, and assert that he is about the least available man among the aspirants for the nomination. They say that he has lost strength and influence in New York, and that he can't carry the State, while Hendricks, Bayard, or almost any other good man can.

The Executive Committee of the National Convention held a meeting to-day, but nothing except routine business relating to preparations for the Convention was transacted. The merchants vacated their hall at the close of Change this noon, and the room was given up to the Hall Committee to put in order for the Convention. It will be very conveniently arranged and handsomely decorated for the occasion. Its seating capacity, including delegates, will be about 5,200. There will be accommodations for about 150 reporters at the tables, and space for perhaps fifty more will be provided, but without writing facilities. The telegraphic facilities of the Western Union Company will be equal to almost any emergency. Twenty-five to thirty wires will be run into the hall, and there will be no lack of accommodations to reporters.

Pendleton Gives St. Louis the Cold Shake.

CINCINNATI, O., June 22.—Owing to the demands of his private business, Hon. George H. Pendleton will be unable to attend the St. Louis Convention, and has notified his alternate to that effect.

Renominated for Congress.

ANDERSON, IND., June 22.—The Sixth district Congressional Republican Convention at Greenfield, Indiana, to-day nominated Hon. Miller S. Robinson for re-election.

The Chicago Scalpers.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Steps were taken here to day to organize the Tanners of 1868, under the name of the scalpers—a name suggested by Governor Hayes' letter in 1864, in which he said "any man who leaves the army to go home to electioneer for Congress should be scalped." The uniform will be of enamelled cloth, and of the Centennial style.

Hayes and Wheeler Club of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—The first Hayes and Wheeler club was formed to-night, with a membership of over eight hundred. Colonel Horace Scott was elected President.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's salary, as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has been fixed at $20,000.

A man named Thomas Beggs was run over and killed yesterday by the cars at the junction near Detroit.

A three-year-old daughter of A. H. Galligan, of Augres, Michigan, was scalded to death yesterday by the upsetting of a teakettle.

A deaf mute named J. P. Blake, thirteen years of age, was run over by an engine on the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad, at Flint, Michigan, yesterday. His injuries are fatal.

At a business meeting of the Second Advent Church of Lowell, Mass., on Wednesday night, Mrs. Betteplace, wife of the pastor, charged him with adultery, abuse and lying. A committee waited upon him and he confessed the truth of the charges, and yesterday resigned his pastorate and the Christian ministry.

David Merriweather, a negro, was arrested at Clarksville, Tenn., to-day, on confession that he misplaced the switch last week, causing the destruction of a train on the Louisville and Great Southern road, and serious injuries to Joseph Hammett, the engineer. Merriweather has been in the habit of wrecking trains, he says, to plun-der injured passengers.

Seven prisoners broke out of the Utah Penitentiary yesterday, after capturing the guard, securing all their guns, pistols and ammunition, along with three horses, and escaped. Harrison Carter, acting as cook in the penitentiary, was shot and will probably die. It is rumored that the warden was killed, but this lacks confirmation. Among the prisoners are several who were instrumental in the killing of Captain Bergher, a former warden.

The Ohio State Medical Society closed its sessions at Put-in-Bay, yesterday.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1876.

SENATE.

During the morning hour several bills of minor importance were passed and the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill resumed.

Mr. SARGENT said the bill reported by the committee increased the House bill $3,658,000, a decrease compared with the Appropriation bill of the present fiscal year of $892,016. In nearly every item in the bill as it came before the Senate now there was a reduction, and the committee had in a majority of cases assented to the reductions made by the House of Representatives, but in some cases they found it necessary to increase the amount allowed by the House. The bill as it came from the House did not propose to reduce the number of officers of the navy or their pay, but it appropriated inadequately for their compensation. For several years past the appropriations for this purpose had been inadequate, but the deficiency had been made up from appropriations for the pay of the navy for previous years, as balances for that service did not have to be covered into the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year. The roll of officers and seamen called for an appropriation of $7,500,000, and it must be made. He then referred to the increase in the appriation for the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and said if we would have a navy afloat it must be kept in repair.

Mr. THURMAN said it was a mistake on all hands that the expenses of the Government must be reduced, additional taxes levied on the people, or we must do what no Government in time of peace should do, and that was borrow money to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government. There was a falling off in the revenue this year of nine or ten million dollars, and for the next fiscal year it was estimated that the deficiency would be sixteen million dollars. He supposed not a single Senator would be willing to borrow money to pay the expenses of the Government, and that proposition must be abandoned; therefore, Congress must either decrease the expenses or levy additional taxes. Every one knew that the burden of taxation was a patent cause of depression of business all over the land, therefore it was not practicable to levy additional taxes, and expenses must be reduced. He instance the case of Naval West Point, but he thought the number of appointments to that institution should be reduced. The Committee on Appropriations had struck out of the House bill the clause providing that $200,000 of the amount appropriated for the Bureau of Construction and Repairs shall be used in the employment of labor to put live oak timber in different yards in wet docks, and labor for that purpose shall be employed during the months of July, August or September, and shall be discharged before the first of October, 1876, and during the months of October and November next there shall not be over fifty persons borne on the rolls of laborers at any yard at the expense of the Government. He [Thurman] was opposed to striking out that provision. It was notorious that men were taken on at navy yards on the eve of every election when they were not needed, but they were kept and paid until after they had voted. It was to remedy this abuse that this was originally inserted in the service, that the House had put in this provision. Any one who would examine the testimony taken by the committee of the last Congress, and which Congress would see that hundreds of men had been taken in the navy yards upon the eve of an election, paid out of the public funds, and discharged as soon as the election was over. He also hoped that the Senate would not consent to the amendment increasing the appropriations for the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, yard and docks and equipment and recruiting. It has been charged that the Democratic House of Representatives will on this question of reduction, but he thought they had not. The Senate should meet the House half way in making reductions. If we follow a desire to cook the appropriation bills, the Senate would not be free from responsibility. If the Senate would meet the House of Representatives in a spirit of retrenchment and economy, there would be no dead-lock, and the appropriation bills could be passed before the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. SARGENT said it was his purpose to explain the amendments in order as they were reached, but the Senator from Ohio [Thurman] had called attention to the amendment proposing to the employment of the force in the navy yards in October and November. He was not surprised that this, being a political theme, his friend Thurman desired to have it retained to bolster up the fortunes of his party. If he [Sargent] desired to take advantage of the Democratic party, he could do no better than by allowing the clause to remain in the bill. Then he could go before the people who would be out of work in November, and tell them that it was the Democrats in Congress who put the provision in the bill and threw them out of employment at that season. From time immemorial the Democrats were in power, they gave the preference to Democrats in the navy yards as well as everywhere else, and they should not complain of the Republicans taking them from friends. He denied that more men were employed in the navy yard in November than at other seasons for political purposes. The appropriations made in this bill became available on the first of July. From that time to the first of December more work could be done than at any other season. It was the best time to carry on work. So far as he knew, the men had been usefully employed, and the Government money had been expended properly. He would not say the Republican party was immaculate in every respect, or that the Democratic party was diabolical in every respect. His friend [Thurman] aspired to be President, and if a Democratic administration was to come in, he [Sargent] would be glad to see him elected. He still had no doubt the administration would be an honest one. He argued that if the Republicans had endeavored, so far as they could, to administer the Government economically, the Committee on Appropriations had agreed to a reduction of $800,000 this year for the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, and to do that the work of putting iron-clads in repair must be stopped.

The amendment proposed by the Committee on Appropriations increasing the appropriation for pay of officers, seamen, &c., from $5,759,000 to $7,200,000 was agreed to.

When the amendment increasing the appropriation for the equipment of vessels from $970,000 to $1,250,000 was reached, Mr. SAULSBURY opposed it. A long debate took place.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into Executive session, and when the doors were reopened consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was resumed.

After discussion Mr. SARGENT called for a vote on the pending amendment, being that to increase the appropriation for the equipment of vessels, and it was agreed to, yeas 28, nays 22.

The next amendment was to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Yard and Docks from $440,000 to $170,000, and it was rejected, yeas 22, nays 29. Messrs. Edmunds, Hamilton, Morrill, of Vermont, and Ingalls voting with the Democrats in the negative.

Mr. SARGENT moved to reconsider the vote by which other appropriations in the bill had been increased, and said if he could not rely upon his Republican friends to stand by the bill, he would accept the bill as it came from the House.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had voted against the last two amendments increasing appropriations because it appeared to him that in these small matters, where the appropriation was discretionary with Congress, it was better to take the lowest sum possible. When Congress should assemble again in December next, and it should be found that the amount was not enough for the service, a deficiency bill could be passed. He did not think the Senator from California should rebuke his political friends for suggesting a decrease. He was disposed to stand by the committee in all appropriations to carry out existing law.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke of the falling off in the revenues, and said it was manifest that if the present depression in trade continued during the next fiscal year, the Committee on Appropriations would be compelled to reduce the appropriation bills to the extent of $15,000,000, otherwise the sinking fund could not be kept good, or additional taxation must be levied, and that was not practicable.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he had great confidence in the Senator from California, but he thought the appropriations for some of these bureaux in the Navy Department could be reduced.

After further discussion, Mr. SARGENT withdrew his motion to reconsider.

The next amendment of the committee was to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Construction and Repairs from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to make the amount $2,000,000. Agreed to.

The next amendment being in regard to an increase of force at the yards in October and November, Mr. EDMUNDS submitted the following as a substitute for the clause in the House bill proposed to be stricken out by the Committee on Appropriations: No increase of force at any navy yard shall be made at any time within sixty days next before any election to take place for President of the United States, or members of Congress, except when the Secretary of the Navy shall certify that the needs of the public service make such increase necessary at that time.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend the substitute by adding: "Which certificate shall be immediately published when made."

Mr EDMUNDS accepted the amendment, and his substitute was then agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved an amendment providing that $20,000 of the sum appropriated for the Bureau of Construction and Repair may be used in the employment of labor to put live oak timber in different yards in wet docks. Agreed to.

The Committee on Appropriations reported in favor of increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Steam Engineering from $885,000 to $1,500,000.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so as to make the amount $1,000,000. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the appropriation for the Bureau of Yards and Docks was increased from $440,000, the amount allowed by the House, to $500,000.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee concurred in. It was then read three times and passed.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the bill to amend the enforcement act.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at eleven o'clock, and immediately went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment offered last night by Mr. Vance, of Ohio, to have the public printing done under contract by the lowest bidder.

The item having been reached in the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to reserve of the revenues of the District of Columbia a sum sufficient to meet the interest on 3-65 bonds accruing within the next fiscal year, and apply the same to that purpose, Mr. RANDALL moved to add a provision that in case there should not be a sufficient amount of revenue belonging to the District at such times as the interest shall be due, the Secretary of the Treasury shall advance the amount necessary, and shall reimburse it to the Treasury out of the District's revenues afterwards received.

Pending action the Committee rose, the session of yesterday closed, and that of to-day formally opened.

The Civil Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Randall's amendment in relation to the 3-65 bonds of the District of Columbia, was adopted.

The next section was one appropriating $2,500,000 for defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court and United States District and Circuit Courts, for expenses of suits in which the United States is concerned, and for expenses incurred in the enforcement act relative to the right of citizens to vote, providing that the maximum compensation of Marshals shall not exceed $6,00 a year, and that hereafter no charge of mileage shall be allowed to any marshal, but they shall receive only their actual expenses, and allowances to deputies shall not exceed five dollars a day. It also repeals all laws in relation to registration of voters.

Mr. CANDLER moved to strike out of the section whatever relates to the enforcement act.

After debate the Committee rose in order to close the debate, and Mr. RANDALL having moved to close it in a half a minute, Mr. BOX demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. RANDALL inquired ironically whether the Republican side of the House was not anxious to have all the appropriation bills passed to-night. Mr. Hale replied that they were, but they did not want to have all discussion shut off on a proposition to withdraw safeguards from the purity of elections.

The motion to close the debate in half a minute was carried—yeas 121, nays 75, a party vote.

The House then again went into committee, when the amendment offered by Mr. Candler was rejected.

Mr. FOSTER moved to strike out of the item the proviso declaring the law in relation to registration of votes and appointment of supervisors of election and deputy and special deputy marshals. Rejected, 89 to 108. Debate followed. Motions may be made in the House in order to have a vote by yeas and nays.

The question of the enforcement act came up again, on a motion of Mr. CANDLER to strike out the item of $25,000 for the election and prosecution of crimes against the election laws.

Discussion was carried on for some time. Finally the committee rose in order to close the debate, and Mr. RANDALL having moved to close the debate in a half hour, the yeas and nays were demanded on the Republican side of the House, which wished to have five minutes allowed to Mr. Hoskins, of New York.

In an attempt to economize time, Mr. HOLMAN desired to make a proposition for a compromise, but was called to order by Mr. RANDALL, and the yeas and nays proceeded. The debate was closed, and Mr. Candler's amendment was adopted.

The items for public buildings having been reached, Mr. SAYLER moved to increase the item for Cincinnati to $363,000. The amendment was advocated by himself and Mr. BANKS, and was rejected by Mr. RANDALL, and was rejected—67 to 68—but with the agreement that the amendment on the par value of stocks throughout the United States, and that surplus capital should be exempt from taxation, as surplus invites and strengthens banks. Representative Payne said no legislation was now contemplated on the subject. In addition, it being of delicacy at this time when considered in connection with the present bank embezzlements. The committee, however, be pleased to receive any suggestion as legislation might be had at the next session of Congress.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of James A. Williamson, of Iowa, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, *vice* S. S. Burdett, resigned; W. J. Hoppin, of New York, Secretary of Legation, London, *vice* Wickham Hoffman, resigned; James Day, of New Jersey, Second Secretary of Legation, London, *vice* William H. Chesebrough, resigned.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

J. O. Bradford testified before the Committee on Naval Affairs concerning his business transaction in New York in 1874, and also subsequently in London as disbursing agent of the navy. In October 1873, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, he deposited with Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. £108,000 for which security was previously given, the firm being indebted to the Navy Department at that time £120,000. This prevented the collecting of the firm at the time, and enabled them to continue their business, by which many large American interests were protected.

THE SILVER BILL.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day reported on the Senate amendments to the House joint resolution providing for the issue of silver coin in the Treasury in exchange for ten millions of legal tender notes. The committee agreed to the Senate amendment striking out the word "row" from the clause where it restricted the coinage of coin to such as is now in the Treasury, but they voted to recommend non-concurrence in the Senate amendment providing that the trade dollar shall no longer be a legal tender.

SPEAKER KERR LEFT THE CITY this morning for Rockbridge Alum Springs, Virginia.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The majority of the Democrats on the Committee for the District of Columbia today voted in committee in favor of the report of Judge Buckner in a modified form, the Republicans and a minority of the Democrats dissenting. The latter attribute any irregularities which existed in the transaction of business to defects in the act providing a temporary government, and they therefore recommend a stable form of government with proper safeguards. The committee agreed to a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to report the evidence taken by the committee to the Grand Jury, with directions to investigate the criminal charges against those alleged to have received over-payments from the Board of Audit.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated William J. Hoppin, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation at London; James Day, of New Jersey, Second Secretary, and George P. Fisher, United States Attorney for Delaware.

MR. BLAINE AGAIN PROSTRATED.

Mr. Blaine has not been so well since Monday evening last. Up to that time he had steadily improved from his original attack, but on Monday evening he made a brief speech to the crowd that came to serenade him from the ratification meeting. Short as the effort was, it very greatly exhausted him, and he has grown weaker every day since. For two days past he has suffered very much from exhaustion, and has been confined to his bed. Surgeon General Barnes thoroughly examined his case this evening, and finds him suffering from extreme nervous exhaustion and from severe malarial poisoning. These features of his case are complicated with threatened organic troubles, and General Barnes prescribes rest for several weeks as an indispensible condition of averting very serious consequences, and orders that the rest be taken in some invigorating air on the sea shore or mountains.

SECRETARY ROBESON'S INCOME.

In response to the demands of the House Naval Committee for an exhibit of Secretary Robeson's income, Internal Revenue Commissioner Pratt has furnished the following from the records of his office: In 1863, Secretary Robeson paid $14 76, on an income of $402; in 1864 he paid $26 90 on an income of $538; in 1865 there was no assessment. In 1866 and 1867 he returned no income at all, but paid a second tax of ten dollars as a lawyer in Camden, N. J. In 1867 he returns his income as $1,000, and in 1870, '71 and '72 there is no assessment.

MILITARY CHANGES.

An order has been issued by the Secretary of War, releasing General Schofield from command of the military division of the Pacific, and assigning him to the command of West Point military academy, relieving Colonel Ruger. General McDowell will take command of the military division of the Pacific. The Division of the South will be discontinued. The Department of the South will be under command of Colonel Ruger.

PHILADELPHIA.

Movements of Dom Pedro—Parade of Cadets of Temperance—Commencement.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The Emperor of Brazil, accompanied by the Viscount De Bom Retero, former Minister of Public Instruction in Brazil, and Senor Borgis, Brazilian Minister to Washington, visited the University of Pennsylvania this morning by invitation of the Provost, Dr. Stille. The Emperor was met by the faculties of the Department of Arts and Towne Scientific School, and were shown through the building. His Majesty evinced the greatest interest in all he saw and highly praised the arrangement of the buildings, apparatus and method of instruction.

Later in the morning the Emperor and suite, with a few friends, by invitation of Hon. Asa Packer, proceeded by special train to Bethlehem, where they will attend the commencement of the Lehigh University. The party will spend a few days in visiting the coal and iron regions of the Lehigh valley.

The annual parade of the United Order of Cadets of Temperance took place this morning, and was a very creditable display.

The fifty-sixth semi-annual commencement of the Girls' Normal School took place this afternoon, at the American Academy of Music. A noticeable feature of the occasion was the presence of a large number of the United States and foreign Centennial Commissioners, who, by invitation of the Board of Education, occupied seats in the parquette. There were seventy-nine graduates.

The employees of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, at Elizabeth, N. J., with their families, numbering 4,000 persons in all, arrived at the Centennial grounds this afternoon and marched to the New Jersey State building, where, in a short address, General Hawley welcomed them to the exposition. M. J. Townley, of Elizabeth, presented the workmen with a very handsome banner, after which the excursionists separated into groups and made a tour of the various exhibition buildings.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 20, 1876.

The attendance at the exposition thus far can only be classed as a small and by no means paying average. This state of things has tended to demoralize the vast number of expectants who, at the outset, imagined that the inhabitants of the earth would pour in upon them to such an extent that accommodations sufficient to entertain them would demand a high grade of premiums. How different the actual result; on every street leading to the Exposition grounds, and particularly those in close proximity to the buildings, are located large numbers of hotels, restaurants and refreshment stands that are absolutely going a-begging for customers, and as if to more forcibly impress this fact on the mind of the visitor who may pass the doors of the restaurants and eating-houses; hideous cards are posted, viz: "Step in gentlemen and gentlemen; a first-class dinner only twenty-five cents;" and if that is not enough to capture the coveted quarter-of-a-dollar, your coat pockets are filled with the cards, circulars and bills of fare, all of which reminds one of "Cheap John," and fills the vacuum created by hunger with supreme disgust.

From this it will be seen that the eyes of the once blind are now open, and can readily detect a spurious article at a glance. From a two-and-a-half gold piece. Sitting in the shade with folded hands, or nodding over a newspaper, will not pay the bills of every one long. Experience your correspondent predicts a general collapse of many of these places of entertainment for man and beast, before the great show is half over. Economy and a watchword of the day and is fully illustrated, as the dinner hour arrives in and around the Exhibition buildings, for with open lunch baskets in the hands of a very large portion of the visitors.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* remarks as significant that the Austrian *Official Journal* indorses the argument in the *Vienna Gazette* to the effect that the Powers which signed the treaty of Paris are not bound to protect Servia against a Turkish invasion undertaken as punishment.

A dispatch from Pesth reported that a Servonne town in South Hungary has subscribed 100,000 florins for the Servian cause in Turkey. A Deputy Attorney General has been sent to that quarter to examine into the state of affairs, which is daily becoming more alarming.

Italy.

A PAPAL MISSION TO BRAZIL.

ROME, June 22.—M. Roncetti, who was the Papal Ablegate to the United States last year, is going to Brazil for the purpose of settling matters with the Government in regard to the concordat.

RELATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, June 22.—In the House of Commons, Sir W. Vernon Harcourt gave notice that he would shortly call attention to the relations between Great Britain and the United States, in connection with the Winslow extradition case.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, June 22.—The steamship Hibernian, from Baltimore, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 22.—Steamer Ohio, from Baltimore, has arrived.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TREATISE ON UNITED STATES PATENTS. By H. & C. Howson. Philadelphia: Por ter & Coates.

A valuable treatise for the guidance of inventors and patentees and all interested in patents. It sets forth the law relative to patents, the methods of proceeding in obtaining patents, and generally such information as the inventor needs at every step of his progress. The patent business has now grown so large that such a work as this has grown to be essential and indispensable to all who are concerned in patents. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co.

CONSUELO. A Novel. By George Sand. Philadelphia. T. B. Peterson & Bros.

This is a cheap, paper cover edition of Consuelo, the greatest of George Sands' works. It is a new and complete edition, printed from the last revisions of the author. It is now too late to enter upon a criticism of this work. It has been read by many and is so well known that any further reference to it is unnecessary. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co.

THE LIFE OF GENERAL THOMAS J. JACKSON ("Stonewall" Jackson). By Sarah Nicholas Randolph, author of "The Domestic Life of Thomas Jefferson." Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This biography of "Stonewall" Jackson, whose famous exploits during the late war are so well known, appears at a time when the most generous feeling exists towards the South. It is a proper time for it to appear in these Centennial times, and we think such is the spirit abroad, that much of the bitterness of other years will not be entertained. The writer was evidently in full sympathy with the subject, and it is marked with a glowing and straightforward style, that will be richly enjoyed. It will afford readers an opportunity to learn the "other side" of the civil war.

IN A WINTER CITY: A Story. By "Ouida," author of "Strathmore," "Puck," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

It will be sufficient with many of our readers to know this work is by the gifted "Ouida." There is a peculiar style in her writings that is captivating, and far above the range of romances of the day. Her descriptive powers are of the most brilliant type, and her characters are real and natural.

The *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, those quae comedies of personality and literary criticism, little read now-a-days, are to be compressed into a single volume with an attempt to preserve the permanent and universal in the work.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-Speaker Blaine Going Home.

Senator Morrill Delays His Acceptance of the Treasury Portfolio.

He Desires First to See the Appropriations Passed.

Argument of Bankers Before Currency Committee.

The House and the Appropriation Dead-Lock.

They Will Not Heed Grant's Warning.

For the First Time in History the Wheels of Government Will Stand Still.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1876.

Blaine Going Home.

Mr. Blaine expects to leave for home next week. His family are all very anxious for him to accept the Senatorship.

Senator Morrill Not Ready for His New Work.

Senator Morrill, in conversation to-day, said upon consideration it seemed his duty to give his attention to the appropriation bills now pending in the committee of which he is chairman, and also in the Senate. For this reason he said it was uncertain when he would be able to assume the duties of the office of Secretary of the Treasury. His commission has already been made out, but as his authority to exercise the powers and receive the emoluments of the office belong only upon taking the oath of office, he can without violation of law continue to fill his Senatorial office until the appropriations are disposed of, or until the work is transferred to other hands.

The Bankers' Argument Before the Committee.

A committee of bankers, representing the Western cities, made a long argument to-day before the Committee on Banking and Currency, designed to show the injustice of the national and local taxes on stock and deposits. It was shown that while taxes on other property had fallen, such was not the case with banks; that despite the depression in values, banks were compelled to pay taxes as if everything was at the standard of ten years ago. Whether the committee will be able to evolve a bill to redress these grievances is a question. At all events, it would hardly be able to become a law at this session.

The President's Warning Unheeded.

The Democrats are not disposed to give heed to the message of the President urging, on account of the failure to pass the appropriation bills in time to take effect by the commencement of the new fiscal year, the passage of the joint resolution to extend the present appropriations until the pending bills have become laws. The effect of the passage of the joint resolution alluded to would be to allow the Government to go right through this emergency without reference to the existing dead-lock. The Democrats see that to accept the solution immediate embarrassment would defeat their whole purpose, so that the huge machinery of the government, on duly 1st, every piece of it coming to a standstill for the first time since the Government was established.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1876.

DOINGS OF THE BANKERS.

A delegation of the Bankers' Convention, in session here, appeared before the Committee on Banking and Currency and explained how banks were injuriously affected by present taxes on capital and deposits. The committee took the matter under advisement.

Mr. CAULFIELD moved to insert an item of $250,00 for custom house and postoffice at Chicago.

Pending action on it, the House took a recess till eight o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL, the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference ordered.

The Speaker *pro tem.* appointed Messrs. Randall, Sparks and Hurlbut the Committee on the part of the House.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment Mr. Caulfield to insert an item of $250,000 for Custom House and Postoffice at Chicago.

After debate, Mr. Caulfield's amendment was rejected. Various amendments were submitted and rejected. Committee rose, having disposed of half the bill, and the House at eleven o'clock adjourned till eleven A. M., to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Seizure of Coal—The Whisky Ring Rejoicing Over Bristow's Resignation.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—A large quantity of coal on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's dock was attached yesterday at the instance of H. S. Berryman, on a claim against the company for $109,000, alleged to be due him on a breach of coal contract running over a term of five years. The Pacific Mail Company claim a much more or less intimately connected with the whisky ring, express undisguised satisfaction at Bristow's resignation, and seem hopeful that it will be followed by a number of special treasury agents who have been active in unearthing frauds on the revenue. The Custom House officials are also reported in strongly satisfied spirits. Special Agent Mills, of that department, started East this afternoon.

OUR LOCAL TICKET.

[From the Monongahela Republican.]

The nominees on the Allegheny county Republican ticket are excellent; and the party seems to be strongly united upon the whole ticket. Especially well received is the nomination of Russell Errett, Esq., for Congress. His personal character has high repute, and he has a political record that cannot be assailed; has unquestioned ability and much experience, and is well able to advance the financial and manufacturing interests of that important district. Colonel Bayne is also a strong candidate, thoroughly unexceptionable—and the two names, Errett and Bayne, certainly head an invincible ticket, assured as it is of a most cordial and hearty support from the Republican party of Allegheny county.

[From the Greensburg Tribune and Herald.]

We neglected to refer to the fact that the Republicans of the Twenty-second Congressional district nominated Hon. Russell Errett as their candidate for Congress. Major Errett is a man of far more than ordinary intelligence; he understands our system of government, and his judgment as to the best means of securing "the greatest good to the greatest number" is sound. He is not only well qualified by reason of his intellectual force to make a useful and efficient law-maker, but he is also honest and upright. And then, to add to all the foregoing, he is a sound Republican. He is none of your everlasting fault-finders and growlers, because everything does not see things in exactly the same light he does. But he is earnest and active in securing what he believes to be for the public good. He will represent the district in the Forty-fifth Congress.

[From the Cameron County Press.]

We are glad to learn that Russell Errett has been nominated for Congress in the Twenty-second district, composed of Pittsburgh and surrounding boroughs. The many friends of Mr. Errett throughout the State will rejoice at this action of the Republicans of his district. The staunch "old war horse" will not only redeem the district, but will make a useful and efficient representative in Congress. We trust the other Congressional districts will make as judicious nominations.

POLITICAL.

State.

In Union county the Republicans have nominated the following ticket: Senator—Charles F. Wolfe; Sheriff—David Gross; Assembly—Alfred Hayes; Associate Judge—F. W. Wilson; Jury Commissioner—John Noll.

The Democrats of Washington county have nominated the following ticket: Law Judge—George S. Hardt; Legislature—Dr. J. H. Little, Joseph A. Lambert, S. P. Riddle; Sheriff—John P. Charlton; Jury Commissioner—James C. Pollock.

The Greene county Republican Convention was held on the 20th inst., and nominated the following ticket: Congress—Jacob Rush; Assembly—Dr. J. L. Shriver; Associate Judge—George Sellers; Sheriff—John Cotterrel; Jury Commissioner—Josiah Wilson; Poor House Director—Phineas Headley; Coroner—Joseph South.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

DERBY'S VIEWS ON EXTRADITION.

LONDON, June 22.—The *Telegraph* supports Lord Derby's position on the extradition question. The article concludes as follows: It is better that there be no treaty at all than that England should yield to her immemorial right to know upon what ground, and for what offense the meanest refugee is surrendered from her soil. That is the principle which dominates British action in the matter, and Lord Derby has the whole nation behind him in the policy he has followed throughout the present complication.

DISRAELI TO BE INTERROGATED.

LONDON, June 22.—In the House of Commons this evening, Thomas Rowly Hall, Liberal, gave notice that he would ask

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1876.

PENNSYLVANIA takes the first honor at West Point this year, and she will do the same in the Presidential election.

THE Democratic press is Morillising on the significance of President GRANT'S new appointment to the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

HON. JAMES H. HOPKINS said, lately, in answer to an interviewer of the Baltimore *Gazette*—"HANCOCK is the only man who can beat HAYES in Pennsylvania." We put the prediction on record for future use.

THE Baltimore *Gazette*, (Democratic) hurls a savage lance at the Pittsburgh *Post*. It says that "what are needed at St. Louis are less enthusiasm, less strategy, more earnestness, sincerity and brains."

The Louisiana White Leaguers have already opened the campaign for the Democracy. A late number of the New Orleans *Picayune* reports the hanging of five negroes at Mount Pleasant, in that State, by "white regulators."

ENGLAND has just sent a large fleet of iron clads to the Mediterranean. Wonder whether she has had the precaution to ascertain if steam rams have been building on a large scale in any of the reopened arsenals of the Black Sea?

JAMES DAVIS, ESQ., of Shousetown, in this county, has received from the President the appointment of Indian Agent for the Southern Apaches, in New Mexico. The appointment is an excellent one.

THE Nashua *Telegraph* promises three thousand majority for HAYES and WHEELER in New Hampshire, and even five thousand if the Republicans go into the campaign with their usual vim.

NOTWITHSTANDING the hard times, the Canadian Government expects to be able before January, 1877, to invite tenders for building and working sections of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean. *Cui bono?*

WE MEET a great many old time Republicans, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who had wandered into the Democratic fold who have made up their minds to support HAYES. This is an encouraging sign. They do not even wait for the St. Louis nomination.

THE difficulty of getting a good rhyme for WHEELER does not apply to HAYES. Thus the staid old Boston *Journal* can find no better way of expressing itself than by dropping into poetry, like the veritable Mr. WEGG himself, and it exclaims:

"Hurrah for Hayes,
And honest ways."

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that it is well known that Mr. CAMERON never dreamed of delivering any votes to CONKLING; that he was for HARTRAFT from the first, and that he gave to his delegation the most positive assurance that HARTRANFT would be nominated if the Pennsylvania delegation would stick to the Governor.

AS IT IS a matter of importance to some people to know what sort of a woman Mrs. HAYES is and what sort of a figure she will cut at Washington, it is well enough to state that she is described as a beautiful, brilliant and accomplished lady, a charming hostess, and the very *beau ideal* of the woman required to do the honors of the White House.

THE New York *Herald* objects to our Presidential ticket because there is nothing will rhyme with WHEELER but "squealer" and "heeler;" but the objection is clearly put out only as a "feeler." There is more rhyme in it than there was in FRELINGHUYSEN anyhow; and the poets will astonish the world with rhymes that will strike all objectors dumb.

THE Pennsylvania delegation to St. Louis will go as a unit in favor of HANCOCK, and the Democratic members of Congress generally look to HANCOCK as a possible rallying point for the now scattered forces of the Democracy. A canvass of the House shows a very strong Congressional feeling for him; but Conventions are not apt to follow a Congressional lead.

THE Democratic Congressmen, now passing through here to St. Louis, express freely their fears at the changed aspect of the canvass since the HAYES and WHEELER nomination. That nomination has changed all their schemes and deranged all their plans. They go to St. Louis not knowing what to do, but satisfied that unless something is done to save them, they are sure of defeat.

A CURIOUS case has lately arisen in the English courts, which in all probability will lead to some diplomatic correspondence between our own Government and that of Great Britain. It appears that one SAMUEL CHAPPELL, when a mere boy, entered as a private in the British army, and when only seventeen years old, deserted and found his way to this country, where he became a naturalized citizen, and even served in the Union army. After a lapse of twenty years, he returned to his native country on a visit, has been arrested, charged with the crime of desertion, and committed to prison for trial.

NOTWITHSTANDING the pacific utterances of the European Powers with regard to the Eastern question, it is evident that doubt is still the prevailing feeling on the subject. Doubt as to the intentions of the new Government at Constantinople; still worse, doubt as to its ability to carry out its intentions, supposing it to have any. Doubt as to the designs and wishes of Russia; doubt as to her understanding, secret or open, with other Powers; doubt of the understanding of those Powers between themselves; doubt about which agree and which do not agree with each other. How these doubts will culminate remains yet to be seen.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from Egypt, says that the men who work in the Khedive's sugar factories are sadly intemperate, and that the environs of these factories wear almost the exact air of Western neighborhoods in this country. Five "corner groceries," where the means of drunkenness were cheaply obtained, were counted from one standpoint. The Greek merchants who swarm on the Nile have blistered its banks with spirit shops, and *arrakee* and *maraschino* are the favorite beverages of the Italians and Levantines in the larger towns or are employed in the public works. Western civilization carries with it a mighty influence, but do rum and machinery inevitably go together?

THE existing depression in trade, it appears, stretches around the world. The stagnation seems universal. It prevails in Asia and Australia, the same as in this country and Europe. The *Iron and Steel Association Bulletin* says:

"The Peninsular and Oriental line of steamers is the great line connecting Europe with the East. From their recent report, the directors, like their brethren of the steamship service on the North Atlantic, mention the slackness of trade as greatly curtailing their profits, and compelling the cutting down of expenses by a large percentage. The financial revulsion, which began three years ago, is thus sweeping around the world. Many of their recent merchant receiving Chinese and Australian correspondence who does not hear the same gloomy announcements as are current at home. The curtailment of expenditure is so general that it affects all branches of trade; whilst one kind of business is so intimately interlocked with another that depression diffuses through all, reaching to the most distant portions of the globe."

IN THE not improbable event of another European war, the supremacy at sea would in all likelihood belong to the power which should bring into action the best constructed, most irresistible and impregnable steam ram. It is no secret in that quarter that Russia has been experimenting more of late than any other nation in naval construction, and she seems to have recently hit upon an invention which promises by its novelty and unexpectedness to compensate for superiority in other respects. The object of the contrivance is, of course, to strike and pierce a steel-plated vessel of war below water mark. It for the most part floats level with, and indeed almost under the water, and seems fitted to strike with irresistible weight and power and fatal effect. The inventor was evidently preoccupied with the idea that the power of resistance and attack being now nearly equalized in naval engagements, so far as the upper and more exposed parts of a vessel are concerned, the only vulnerable portion of a ship of war is that which lies out of sight, and that the superiority in any conflict will remain on the side of that party which shall be best provided with the means of attacking this weak point. It can scarcely be a matter of doubt that the first great naval war which takes place will be little less than a series of surprises. Such incidents as that which occurred in our own civil war, when a single monster vessel well-nigh destroyed the whole fleet and broke the blockade, ought to be a warning as to the future. It may reasonably be conjectured, from such incidents as the above, that Russia is neglecting no opportunity to profit by discoveries in the direction indicated. She can command both large means and almost inscrutable secrecy for this purpose, and it appears that she is at present steadily employing both, with a view to future possible events.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Democratic House of Representatives says that there is no need of any flurry about the appropriations, and that GRANT'S threat to stop the Government, if the appropriation bills are not promptly passed, is totally unwarranted. The last of the appropriation bills, it says, will have passed the House by the 24th, and *the Senate will have five full days to act on them finally*, before the fiscal year expires. So that, if the appropriation bills fail, the Senate alone will be to blame!

It is certainly very kind in the House to allow the Senate so much time for the consideration of these important bills. The House has been in session, now, for seven months, and has not yet acted on all the appropriations; and having had so little time to mature them, it is preposterous in the Senate to cry out about the waste of time when they have five full days in which to act on the bills that have taken the House seven months to mature!

This is the first time in the history of the Government that the appropriation bills have been delayed until the close of the fiscal year, and the bungling that has caused this unwarrantable delay arises solely from the incapacity of the Democrats to govern. They have wasted the winter and the spring in a vain effort to unearth frauds, and the midsummer finds them with the appropriation bills undisposed of, and the Government brought to a stand-still for want of the means to carry it on.

The first business of any government is to provide the ways and the means for its continued existence; and any party, at all competent to carry it on, addresses itself to that task before it undertakes any other. But the Democratic party reverses all this. Its one purpose in Congress has been to find something to make political capital from, and it has devoted itself to that exclusively, leaving the business of the Government to take care of itself. It knows of no use for the Government other than that of contributing to Democratic success. Appropriation *bills* are very well, in their way; *but they* can afford to wait until the *party* is first served.

The President seems to be inclined to be of a different opinion. He cannot understand how a Government can be carried on without the money needed for its support; and he quietly hints that, if Congress does not appropriate the money, the Government will stop. This is an extreme remedy; but as the Democratic statesmen seem incapable of reason, they will probably learn only by the use of such an extreme measure. The fiscal year ends on June 30th; and if the Democratic House does not wake up to the necessity, before that, of providing the means for the year ending mainly due to cholera infantum.

The responsibility for this state of things must rest upon the Democratic House. It has, under the Constitution, the exclusive right to originate the appropriation bills; and if it holds them back until the close of the fiscal year, it alone must bear the blame of the delay. The Senate must have time to act upon these bills, intelligently, and the blame cannot be cast upon it for any delay in passing them.

ABUSE OF PUBLIC MEN.

The present epoch is singularly prolific of scandal, both true and false, relative to our public men. The atmosphere of our National Capital, like the serene air of some tropical city, although brilliant, seems specially laden with this deadly miasma. No official, however exalted his station; no name, however sacred or venerable; no candidate for political preferment, however illustrious his services in the field or in the council of the nation; no reputation however insulted and hitherto unquestioned, appears to be safe from suspicion or actual reproach. It seems to be the irony of destiny that greatness and worth suffer this penalty for the honors and distraction now in every field of human effort. To all reflecting minds and all those who love their country and feel a patriotic pride in the success of Republican Government, this growing tendency towards an indiscriminate dis trust and abuse of the more prominent men of our time, is a source of profound regret. In view of the suspicious temper to which has been engendered by the fierce rivalries of modern politics and the bitter ness of our political contests, we cannot be too careful in probing evidence to accusations which involve the good name and fame of representative men. Every man, however humble his rank in life, or lofty his standing in the community, is clearly entitled to the protection of that charitable veil which the law throws around him, that he is to be deemed innocent until proven guilty. Doubtless much unintentional injustice has been done in many quarters, in the haste of political canvass, in the disposition to accept and treat as true the current rumors of the hour affecting the reputation of those of previous good standing and high character. But no man conscious of rectitude and innocence need fear to boldly challenge a full and fair investigation and to await an ultimate vindication before an impartial tribunal. It is gratifying to know that already many of those assailed with similar charges of venality and corruption have promptly flung down the gauntlet of defiance, and upon trial have been honorably acquitted. It is but right, therefore, that popular judgment in all such cases should be suspended until the party accused has had a full opportunity to be heard in his own defense. Let us, as patriots, confidently hope and believe that a like happy deliverance awaits those of whatever political party who have been thus unhappily made the objects of unmerited obloquy and undeserved suspicion.

WHAT HAS IT DONE?

The Democratic House has been in session now for seven months, and cannot see its way clear, yet, to the day of final adjournment. The hot sun of Washington is roasting the members alive; yet they linger on, and, but for the necessities of the Presidential canvass, would probably string out the long session until the short one begins.

And what has it done? It has impeached BELKNAP, and is afraid to try him, having already asked the Senate to postpone the trial until November; it has prosecuted a chase against BLAINE, and come off second best, so far; it has discharged nearly all the officers with which it commenced business, on account of their unworthiness; and it has carried on a dozen of useless and resultless investigations, which began in fury and ended in smoke; and it has, generally, wasted the public time, to the total neglect of the public business. The appropriation bills still linger on its hands; and the prospect is that they will fail altogether through the obstinacy and folly of a House which thinks, or affects to think, that a million of dollars' work can be paid for with $800,000, and that the other hundred thousand is consequently saved.

It is impossible to point to any act on the part of the Democratic House that entitles it to any credit. The things it should have done have been left undone, and it has done exactly those things it should not have done. It has wasted seven months of time in a vain effort to discover something, and having failed, it has nothing left to do but to get out of the way as soon as practicable. All its promises have been broken; all its expectations have been thwarted; all its hopes have been blasted, and all its efforts to accomplish something have proved mockeries. The party has shown itself unworthy of trust, and the people stand ready to bury it out of sight.

There is trouble in Jerusalem. The haughty Turk is bullying the Christian population, and barricading has commenced. The population of Jerusalem is about 20,000, and the Turks only number 6,000, the Jews 8,000, and the Christians the balance.

A cheap way to make a lens is to pierce a thin sheet-lead with a pin, and let fall on this hole a drop of water or glycerine. The under-side being convex and the upper more flattened, it serves very well for a high-power magnifier.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There's balm in Gilead—sovereign healer—
Its single name is "Brayo and Wheeler;"
The more you take of it, the better;
You'll find it faithful to the letter.

The fool killer is just now reaping a large crop of suicides.

Advertising is the fuel that keeps the business pot boiling.

Order your COMMERCIAL for the summer before you leave town.

Centennial orators and poets about this time are too busy to visit.

One of the sweetest things in this world is a sixteen year old girl baby.

Dead potato bugs strew the shore of the Atlantic coast in great numbers.

Free trade in criminals is now established between the United States and England.

The Empress of Germany believes that women have too little to do with politics.

Mr. Grabholdt was recently elected President of an athletic society out West.

Farm work for June and July: ploughing the salt seas and hoeing for the mountains.

Sales of iron rails in Philadelphia have recently been very large, aggregating some 18,000 tons.

Cabbage leaf is now popular as a preventive of sunstroke, and sometimes fits appropriately.

"Lazarus is engaged on a portrait of William B. Astor." Another instance of Lazarus and Dives.

The California farmers are experimenting with almonds, with every prospect of ultimate success.

Large quantities of nickle have been discovered in New Caledonia, and the mines are being worked.

Never speak of a man as having a sandpaper cut to his hair. Understand that it is broken off, short.

A fac-simile reproduction of the first edition of "Paridise Lost" is about to be published in London.

Cucumbers are coming into market by the car load. Don't eat too much of the stuff or it will W up.

Colonel Long, of the Egyptian staff, has in press an account of expeditions made by him into Central Africa.

A big spread. Statisticians announce that this country consumes annually 1,400,000,000 pounds of butter.

Invincible, applied to the Republican ticket, and harmonious, applied to the party, are the commonest words now.

The fashionable bustle has elongated until it looks like a ship's rudder on the wearer, and is not made to sit down in.

Last month ninety-six vessels of all nations were lost, including six American sailing vessels and one American steamer.

A Missouri Democratic candidate for Governor is named Vest, and the Republicans are making arrangements to pull him down.

Hayseed Parker begins to loom up as a Democratic Presidential candidate. He is one of the best judges of turnips on the Jersey coast.

Lieutenant Cameron, the African traveler, enjoyed a luxury permitted to few men. On his last trip he didn't see a newspaper for three years.

The Italian authorities will observe the 4th of July, by selling, at Rome, the confiscated property of the English, Irish, and Scotch Colleges.

The health reports of the large cities begin to show an alarming increase in the death rate, the increase being mainly due to cholera infantum.

Somebody, says the Brooklyn *Argus*, has knocked the hoops off ex-Senator Doolittle, and pieces of him are beginning to drop into the campaign.

A Michigan cooper last week at a trial of skill made twenty-three pork barrels in less than nine hours. The last barrel was made in twenty minutes.

A new wheat pest, in the shape of a small black fly, has made its appearance in Southern Minnesota, and is giving the farmers much uneasiness.

An improved demand for deal boards in England is starting out most of the Canada lumber mills, of which many have been closed for several months.

But fashion endureth forever. The only branch of manufacture in London not suffering from the general dullness, is said to be that of artificial flowers.

Last winter lots were selling in Custer City at from $400 to $500. Now those same lots can be bought for $8 or $10, and are considered dear at any price.

It is estimated that the surplus wheat for shipment in Kansas, this year, will amount to at least twenty million bushels, against about twelve millions for last year.

A Portugese poet has written a poem for the Fourth of July at the Centennial. No time should be lost in waylaying the invader; he may not yet have landed on our shores.

The latest returns of the receipts of religious and charitable institutions for 1875-76, have just been published. The total income of those of a national character amounts to $6,412,442.

Great guns and Russians! They are experimenting at London with a gun which weighs eighty-one tons, throws a ball weighing 1,650 pounds, and consumes 300 pounds of powder at each discharge.

PERSONAL.

Dom Pedro did a graceful thing when he planted a tree at the tomb of Washington.

Maggie Mitchell, it is said, will retire from the stage at the end of this year on account of impaired health.

Diaz, the Mexican revolutionary leader, is said to be a descendant of Bernal Diaz, the Spanish historian, who was with Cortes when he gobbled the Montezuma.

"Uncle" Daniel Drew, whose nod was once the law of Wall street, has gone the way of the great majority of speculators. Tuesday his homestead was sold under the hammer, and the owner will henceforth be a pensioner on the bounty of a relative.

Among the reforms which the new Empress of India has an opportunity to make is one relating to the study and practice of law in her remote empire. "A Mohammedan Barrister from Bombay" complains that if he wants to do business in another part of India he must go to England and reside for three years at the Temple.

If the number of gifts received from his subjects is any criterion, the Emperor William is the most popular person in Germany. He was last year the recipient of not less than forty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-one presents from his loyal subjects. These presents included books, pieces of music, charts, art works, table delicacies, articles of clothing and—suspenders!

In regard to the escape of the six Fenians, formerly British soldiers, from Australia, it appears that they were all that remained in that colony. Last fall a gentleman singing himself Collins put up at the best hotel in Freemantic, and mixed with the best society. Subsequently a Yankee named Jones made his debut in town, but as he worked at a trade no one noticed him. These two persons were the chief actors in the plot. They bribed a constable who had charge of town gangs of prisoners. The constable, by his privileges, was enabled to get the six Fenians together in one gang, and one evening led them outside of Freemantle. Collins and Jones were waiting with a hired carriage, drove sixteen miles up the coast, and there the party found a boat waiting on them, and were rowed toward a whaleship out at sea. A police boat pursued in vain, and a chartered steamer came out from Freemantle, but being in neutral waters the authorities were forbidden to board the ship, which afterward sailed triumphantly away, having on board the rescued soldiers.

STATE NEWS.

A sixty-year-old Berks county lad has just cut a new tooth.

According to a census just taken, Lebanon has a population of 8,075.

A calf born in West Nantmeal, Chester county, has two tails, and can bid defiance to "fly time."

Reading eats $10,000 worth of bananas per year. Work among local surgeons ought to be brisk.

August Filbert, aged fifty-five, dropped dead in Bern township, Berks county, on the 20th inst., while mowing.

"The rathole behind the court house," is the way in which the Waynesburg *Republican* refers to the Greene county jail.

A Berks county young man hung himself because his father refused to allow him to join a brass band. Sensible father.

Not content with issuing "crooked" medical diplomas, a Philadelphian has been arraigned for issuing bogus tavern licenses.

Wm. H. Parry, the steward of Lackawanna hospital, was drowned while bathing in Roaring brook, near Dunmore, Luzerne county, on Monday last.

A jury in the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions has decided that when a man rides upon a street car he must pay his fare, whether he stands upon sits down.

A couple of Chester county boys have bloomed into enterprising burglars, but came to grief while entering a store at Marshalltown for a third time, in the dead of night, to gratify their taste for plunder.

THE FOLKS WHO LIVE IN THIS WORLD AND IRELAND.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LEIPZIG, SAXONY, June 18, 1876.

The further I get on in life's journey, the more I feel that it is like my first walk in Philadelphia, when the block of houses we passed this minute invariably jumped up the moment our backs were turned, dodged around by some back way, and planted themselves right beside our path, so that we must pass it again until I gave up in despair of ever being able to leave those houses behind, and went back to our lodgings without having seen any part of the city but that one block. So it is with the folks one meets in this breathing world. I got acquainted with them first in Pittsburgh, and went out West thinking I had left them, but lo! and behold! they were all there before me! The good, bad and indifferent; the pious and profane; the generous and the niggardly; the considerate and the selfish; the homely beautiful and the beautiful deformed; the kind and the unkind; the just and the unjust; and each one acted over again the part they had acted in the land of Penn, varying the action only enough to suit the occasion.

Wherever I have been since, I have met and left them without surprise, until I came aboard a ship where I was astounded to find they were all coming to Europe. Many of them it was pleasant to meet again, although they did not seem to remember that we had ever met before, and made no attempt to recall the acquaintance. If they had formerly passed me without recognition, so let it be. I could be glad all the same; but it was no subject for rejoicing to find that we had quite a delegation of human geese who had gabbled, and gabbled, and gabbled at every lecture or concert I had ever attended; the small-headed, long-billed bipeds who had spoiled some of Phillips' finest sentences and Parepa's purest notes, who had invaded the solemnity of death beds, broken the rest on which lives seemed to depend; jarred the nerves wrung by grief, driven children into paroxysms of resentment, and set strong men's teeth to endurance! Those creatures who gabble at the altar, o'er the tea table, over a childish grave, or at an open grave, with just the same tone and manner, and the same sense of their own superior importance!

Well, of course, we had no lack of "*conversation*," for no matter how many geese there are in a flock they will all gabble at once, and any one can compel an answer even from a pig. Try to find out what the waves are saying, and if your ears deceive you not, they are all gabbling! The winds come to your ears laden with gabble, and old Boreas tells his story to a deafening accompaniment of gabble! Well, it is something new and pleasant under my sun to be in a land where I must receive and communicate ideas by dumb show! For a time, at least, I have found a refuge from the geese!

But on our ship we had another passenger whom I should gladly have left at home, and this is the American gentlemen who had a mission for taking care of all unprotected women! Of all the plagues of Egypt, rolled into one, would scarcely outweigh him in a just balance of nuisances. He is so thoroughly good, so superlatively and unmistakably goodly good, and yet so unconscious of his own goodness! He is so humble and unpretending and so unalterably convinced that the woman he means to serve does really need his services, and that nothing but generosity can prevent her declining them, he is so certain of the correctness of his training, and knows so well what his mother, and sister and wife would expect of him, if either were present to direct, that any woman whom he thinks they would like him to serve might as well try to convince a whole battalion of old Turks that she would go to heaven and see the Prophet, as him, that she could get her own shawl, and wrap it around her own shoulders, or would prefer doing either herself, to having any one do it for her.

Meet this good, kind man on land, and a few hours of patience will bring deliverance; but on board a ship! Well, the case is simply hopeless. Let him there find a woman as wrinkled and gray, and no larger or stronger than I. Let him think he knows something good about her, and that the world owes her more than it is ever likely to pay, and he instantly assumes the debt. Then woe betide her! She had better have been taken prisoner by a pair of pollicemen, who have no look-up to put her in and are responsible for her safe keeping! He will stand patiently as a stork by the hour, waiting for a chance to be useful, and if she moves he begins to arrange her chair or wraps. If the wind freshens he whips off his shawl, and peremptorily wraps it around her shoulders, or feet, or lays it down for her future acceptance. She knows his physician has sent him to sea as a forlorn hope of finding the rest and quiet necessary to recovery from a specific disease for which gentlemen is always sick; but she had better not give this as a reason for declining his attentions, for this only confirms him in his opinion that all her rebuffs are dictated by a self forgetfulness as generous and stupid as his own. I have met this man a good many times, but never before had such a savage desire to drown myself in the sea with him.

He always comes from New England, is, in fact, indigenous to that land; and I do wish that the women who spend their time cultivating such pants would keep them at home. I was consoled for not being able to tumble him into the sea by the thought that if I had, the wife, or friend brought him to that state of Betsey-Annism would have begun on another inside of six months; and the world will always need more than its quantum of nurses and scrubs. No one more than I appreciates the generosity which leads almost any American man to aid a woman, old or young, gentle or simple, when she needs his assistance; but any woman of any sense objects to being "expressed through," under charge of a special messenger.

Our second Sabbath of the voyage was glorious, bright sunshine with fresh wind "dead astern," driving us on so fast, and the great ship riding across the waves so smoothly, I found a corner, at the stern, close to the wheel house, which seemed to be always vacant, and by leaning on the rail could shut out all sights and sounds but that of the ocean above and the ocean below; and the rythimical thud of the propellor measuring the heart throb of art, as she struggled with nature, and wrung from her concessions to the comfort and progress of the race commissioned to subdue and have dominion over earth with all her giddly heights and unmeasured depths. Our sinking track stretched away, away in gorgeous hues, first of dazzling white, then melting into pale greens, growing darker, and richer, and deeper, and broader as they neeted the Mediterranean. Far as eye could reach the white caps danced, and to the Southwest an illusion of light had drawn a long stretch of lowland with a precipitous front, against which the waves seemed to break and fall. At one instant our wheel or screw was deep in the body of a monster wave, tearing it all into foam and throwing up a cataract of molten pearls in its determination to go forward, and the next instant it was lifted high above the ridge, and seemed to be taking breath for the struggle which was sure to come with the crest of the next wave, when again it dashed through, like a white-plumed warrior, scattering foes to right and left. I had forgotten that I was not alone with sea and sky and He who boideth them in the hollow of his hand, when my guardian climbed over the rudder chain and craned his neck over my shoulder to know if I was enjoying the scene, and if I would not like the voyage to last two weeks longer? I told him I should, if I could be permitted to go alone in one of those little boats towed astern. He begged pardon so sincerely as to make me feel very much humiliated for my rudeness, and proposed to bring my chair, as he feared I had been standing too long; but I was not going to let any idea of politeness deprive me of an hour whose like could probably never return, and turned on him with a look which evidently made him think I was dangerous, and he left me to my fate until lunch-time; but the spell was broken. Others seemed to feel that they had been remiss in not having favored me with the sound of their voices for so long a time, and pretty soon a young grey goose craned her neck over my shoulder and turned her bill into my face to learn whether I was looking at the view. Then came a little flock of geese gathered in that corner, and wanted to know if I thought the waves were pretty. One arranged her ill nuises, and as she scrutinized their flow, declared that she doted on the sea, for the waves were so nice.

I was soon alarmed lest my new friend, old Ocean, would be entirely spoiled by the flatteries of these charming creatures, and, as I did not care to see him blush and simper, I turned the conversation and took pains not to draw attention to him again. Greybeard as he is, who knows how he might bear himself under a flood of compliments, poured upon him from the lips of pearly teeth and ruby lips, while bright eyes scanned his proportions, with admiring glances evenly divided between him and a love cot at the bounce? I was cold, windy and cloudy when we came in sight of Ould Ireland, the birthplace of my father and mother, and the towering grey rocks which start up out of the ocean, solitary and alone, marking her westernmost point, looked very forbidding under the cold, grey sky. Why those rocks are called "the Cow and Calf" might puzzle St. Pat himself to tell.

We were a whole day in sight of the shores of Erin, passed between them and the celebrated and beautiful "Pastest" lighthouse, which stands on a lone rock, nine miles out, and were glad the strong wind blew off shore. Some of our passengers were delight-d with the purple heather on the hills; but, to my eye, the shore, for its entire length, was a combination of dull browns, except a few spots cultivated apparently with great care, and showing a vivid green. Not a tree or shrub marks the outline of these stern, brown hills, a grand sea walk for a free and hardy people! With such external defences many a puny but internal despotism could enslave any people for any great length of time.

"The wrongs of Ireland" must have their root in Ireland, must be deeply planted in the soil, or they would not have lived.

We have had so much whine about the "Exiles of Erin," so much sentimental twaddle about the "Green Isle" that, in spite of histories and geographies, she has always presented herself to my mind as a lovely green meadow bordered with daisies, and lying in the lap of the sea as de fenseless, against outside tyrannies as a prairie against hurricanes. Her sons love her so much, sing so many songs about her, drink so many toasts to her honor and break so many oaths in her defense, that I have fancied her a nice, good humored, defenseless, indefensible old mother; a kind of Mrs. Nickleby, on whose behalf her children must needs be perpetually on the alert, without reasonable hope of keeping her out of mischief for two consecutive hours; but a view of those rock-walled coves and stern, bare hills, which have done the world such service as smashing the proud Spanish Armada to fragments and preserving civil and religious liberty to the world, makes one realize, as they never otherwise could do, that Ireland's one trouble is the Irish. Send them, one and all, to the other side of the globe, and people that land with folks who would say one-tenth as many prayers and do ten times as much work, and England will not make laws for them more than ten years. It is quite time the American people were delivered from the prolonged howl of the banshee, that, like any other hired mourner, goes up and down our streets wailing over the woes of "Ould Ireland!" A people who could not defend their liberties behind such a sea wall as that of the Western coast of Ireland, must have been born or educated for slaves.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for July is well stocked with good matter. It begins with an agreeable chapter by Charles Dudley Warner, "From Jaffa to Jerusalem," which is followed by a vigorous second installment of Mr. James' novel, "The American;" Mrs. Kemble's "Old Woman's Gossip" relates in a vivacious style her first appearance on the stage, and contains anecdotes of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and many other entertaining passages; General O. O. Howard's "Campaigns and Battle of Gettysburg" is an interesting and valuable record of the great battle and his part in it; Charles Francis Adams, Jr., calls our attention again to "The State and The Railroads;" and Oliver Wendell Holmes contributes an amusing and spirited poem, "How the Old Horse won the Bet," which forms an excellent pendant to the famous "One-Horse Shay." The Centennial Exhibition is treated suggestively by an anonymous writer; and Mr. W. D. Howells, in "A Sennight of the Centennial," presents a vivid picture of the variety of the affair. T. B. Aldrich adds to the number a very graceful poem, "The Night Wind," and H. H., Mrs. Piatt, Kate Putnam Osgood and Celia Thaxter stand with him in the list of poets. In "Recent Literature," Charles Dudley Warner and other authors are discussed; there is a well prepared sec'on on "Art;" "Music" contains a review of the several centennial compositions, and "Education" gives a summary of Southern school reports, with comments, which supplies a view of educational doings in the South impossible to obtain else where.

SCRIBNER.

The July issue, though not entirely given over to Centennial topics, contains much, the publishers claim, that will just now be of peculiar interest to the American public. The accounts of the signing of the Declaration (even those by the signers themselves) are very conflicting, and Colonel Higginson's "Story of the Signing," in this number, is a complete and reliable review of the subject. The illustrations of this paper are quite striking. Recent research has shown that some of our most orthodox and cherished legends of the Declaration will not do "to tie to." But if we must give up the "Ring! Grandpa!" story, as Colonel Higginson seems to think, we shall find, by way of compensation, plenty of authentic legends about Washington in the next paper: "A Little Centennial Lady," by Mrs. Constance Cary Harrison—a delightful, illustrated sketch of Sallie Fairfax, General Washington's pet and friend. This is a rare piece of magazine writing, and embodies portions of Sally's journal, written in the quaintest of language. Jane Hamilton Eaton's miscellany of her father's celebrated portraits of Washington, and gives new anecdotes of both painter and President. Accompanying this is an engraving of Stuart's portrait, from the original in the Boston Athenæum. In a paper on "Harvard University," by Mr. H. E. Scudder, there are other glimpses in type and picture of Revolutionary times and people, including the Washington Elm and Washington (Longfellow's) House. This is pronounced the best popular review of the University that has ever appeared. Other interesting papers are: The first of Colonel Waring's illustrated series on the Mohawk river, entitled "The Bride of the Rhine;" a notable defense of Webster's course on the Compromise Measure of 1850, by Prof. W. G. Wilkinson; a story of bell pulling, by Edward Bellamy, entitled "A Providence," etc.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

The *Catholic World*, a monthly magazine of general literature and science, is issued by the Catholic Publication House, New York. The table of contents of the July number is as follows: "Sonnet—The Centenary of American Liberty," by Aubrey de Vere; "The Catholic Church in the United States, 1776-1876;" "A Frenchman's View of It;" "Letters of a Young Irish woman to Her Sister," translated from the French; "The Typical Men of America;" Catholics in the American Revolution;" "The Irish Home Rule Movement;" "Sir Thomas Moore;" "The Transcendental Movement in New England;" "Charles Carroll of Carrollton;" "The Catholic Sunday and Puritan Sabbath;" "The Eternal Years;" New Publications, etc., etc.

Mission labors in India have put in circulation a vast number of educational and scientific works, besides greatly stimulating the native mind and putting it into activity never known before.

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FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZIER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 22, 1876.

Whatever alterations took place in the ding feature of the local monetary situ- on to-day were so slight as to be al- st imperceptible. The loan market re- ains easy, most of the discounting being ne in the regular routine of busi- ss at 7@9 per cent. on prime commercial per, with occasional loans on prime col- erals at 6@7 per cent. The features of ndance in currency and scarcity in stern exchange are somewhat modified t are still quite noticeable. Some want small change is still felt, but there are es that this will soon be relieved the silver bill. The latest re t from London quotes silver 51⅛d, which makes the true ue of subsidiary silver 81.20 per t. of gold, while United States currency worth 88.20 per cent. of gold. No cial news transpired in local stocks and urities. The commercial situation pre- ts no special cause for extended com- nt. The general condition of trade is glish, as is to be expected at this season. ne departments of business show a paratively satisfactory state of affairs, ong which the petroleum interest ap- rs to have a more encouraging prospect n for a long time past. The general look of our manufacturing and com- rcial interests, however, might be ch better, as there is great reason to e will be the case after the opening of fall trade.

We have received the following in- ry:

ALLEGHENY, June 21, 1876.

he Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

& B, who are partners, wishing to open an unt with C, present to the latter an order accepted by the party upon whom it is an. & B are credited by C with amount of said r, but B individually draws goo is to the amount of the order. Can A bring action inst C for any part of the order?

SUBSCRIBER.

e are most decidedly of the opinion that as no cause of action. It is manifestly privilege of C, when B obtains goods he credit of the firm of which he is a ber, to suppose it is all right. If cer- ly cannot be considered the duty of an sider to mind the firm against the bad r of its own partners, and we cannot how C's position in this case is essen- y different from that of a banker who uld cash A & B's check on himself, an by B. This is on the understand that B obtained the goods on the credit he accepted order. Of course, if he got n on his individual credit, C cannot ent that account as an offset to the n of the firm.

The financial news from Philadelphia ot very important. We learn that erday there were rumors that the rail war had terminated, or was about to compromised, and Pennsylvania Rail- stock was run up up to 53, and closed g at that figure bid. The *North rican* says: "We had no means of fying the truth of this *report here*, as officials of the road could not be found and hour, but in New York the trouble reported as unchanged, if anything the ng being more intense and bit- We learn of sales of securi- in Philadelphia, other than those ided in our regular stock reports of of Pittsburgh 6's avenue loan at 108, Pennsylvania Railroad general mort- coupon 6's 106⅝. The *Times* says of the market in that city: "There is ely a ripple on the surface of monetary ers. The preparations to meet the first ily payments and settlements may e demand to spring up, but this can only for a week or two, and the dant supply of idle funds will proba- uffice to meet it without any material ge in rates. From that time forth an midsummer market may be confi- ly predicted. Our figures for call s are 4 to 6 per cent.; for time do., 5 to ille all the approved mercantile paper at 5 to 6 per cent. discount."

he New York *Herald* has the follow- memoranda of interest on financial s:

Ten Million Silver bill, with Senate dments, has been referred to the Com- e on Banking and Currency.

rumor that the military war has ceased ibout to cease, which was freely circu- in stock circles to-day, is without founda-

premium on silver is down to par @1 nt., in consequence of the belief that the e Million Legal Tender Silver bill will be a law

he United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision to the effect that United States notes are exempt from on by or under State or municipal ority, a court of equity at least ingly use its extraordinary powers to ot- any scheme to escape a depositor's ortionate share of the burdens of taxa-

he following is stated to be the com- e position of the stock of gold and in the four principal banks of pe and in the treasury of the United s on the dates named:

	June, 1876.	June, 1875.
of France	$402,350,000	$374,000,000
of England	128,095,000	112,421,983
of Germany	139,535,000	147,400,000
ian Bank	68,300,000	63,000,000
ury of the United s	66,024,000	73,783,009
	$814,835,000	$712,142,985

he exports of specie from New York January 1st to June 17th compare for ferent years named as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.
January 1, 1876	$26,-24,181	
time in 1875	48,-93,282	
time in 1874	20,455,102	
time in 1873	24,97,-61	
time in 1872	32,685,950	

he following table shows the prices of Government bonds, railway stocks, at the various sessions of the New Stock Exchange during the day, furd by the Fifth National Bank, No. 20 street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	2:30	3:30
22, 1876.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
..., 1881, coup	112⅝	112¼	112⅜	112	....
..., 1881, reg	113⅛	....	....	112	....
1865	113⅛	....	....	....	....
1867, coupon	113⅜	....	....	113	....
1867, registered	110⅜	....	....	110⅜	....
1868, coupon	113	....	....	113	....
1868, registered	112	....	....	110	....
1868	122¼	....	....	122¼	....
	122¼	....	....	122¼	....
...ssue	118	....	....	118	....
ey 6's	117½	....	....	117½	....
percents	117½	....	....	117½	....
n Union Tel	67¼	67¼	67	67	67
river	84½	....	....	....	....
Mail	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
Express	109½	....	....	....	....
Fargo Express	59	....	....	....	....
an Express	59	....	....	....	....
States Ex	134½	....	....	....	....
ork Central	105	....	....	....	105
an Central	93¾	94	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
an Southern	95¾	....	....	....	....
o & Northwestern	27	....	....	....	....
preferred	67	66¾	67	66¾	66¾
slana	....	106	106	106	106
ot common	....	41	42	42	41¾
preferred	....	71¾	....	....	....
h	....	106	....	....	....
Mississippi	108⅛	108¼	....	....	108
Pacific	....	58	....	....	58
hal & St. Jos	....	13½	....	....	....
ri Pacific	....	....	....	....	107

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¼.

MORNING.

K, June 22—Money closed easy at 2@ r cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5½ ent. Customs receipts $277,000. The ment disbursed $51,000. Clearings ,100,000. Sterling steady at 480@480½ GOLD.

k weak, opening at 112⅜ and closing at Borrowing rates 1@9 per cent. per annum 61 per cent. per diem.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ernment bonds moderately active with changes. Railroad bonds strong. State ities steady. The stock market at the ng, where changed, was 1@2 per cent. Dnly the close yesterday, except Western and Rock Island, which were y higher. After an advance of ¼ per in Pacific Mail, prices began to decline, by eleven o'clock had fallen ⅝@1 per the latter New Jersey Central. The arge at decline was in Northwestern pre- 1@2 per cent. Later, prices recov- ⅝@¾ per cent., latter New Jersey Central Northwestern preferred. The market in at lower declines 1 per cent. for New ork Central and ½@¾ for remainder of the xcepting Northwestern preferred, which ved ¾. The most active stocks were Shore, Western Union, New Jersey Cen- t, Paul and Northwestern preferred, shares, of which 8,000 were Western , 11,000 Northwestern, 7,000 St. Paul, 43, ke Shore and 6,000 New Jersey Central. llowing were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Telegraph	67	Rock Island	108¾
Silver	13	St. Paul	41¾
preferred	18	Do. preferred	71
e Mail	25	Toledo & Wabash	9
ress	85½	Do. preferred	3
preferred	9	Ft. Wayne	101
Express	109	Terre Haute	6
Fargo Ex	99½	Do. preferred	14
Express	58½	Chicago & Alton	102
ork Central	105	Do. preferred	118
an Ex	58½	Ohio & Mississipni	16¾
an Central	93¾	Ind. & Lafayette	15½
preferred	67	Atlantic & P. Tel	18½
n	108	Missouri Pacific	75
preferred	118	Mobile & Ohio	34½
Central	47¾	Indiana Central	13
an	94	Burlington & Q	116½
Shore	94½	Hannibal & St. Jos	15
is Central	97½	Central Pac. bond	110
hand & Pitts	27	Union Pacific stock	70
western	42½	Union Pacific bonds	104½
preferred	58	Del. lack. & West	103½
& I	42	Do. sink. fund	91¾
Central	73		

GOVERNMENTS.

oupons, 1881	112⅝	6-20's, 1868	111¾
1881	113⅛	10-40's, registered	110
1865	113½	10-40's, coupons	110⅝
1865, new	113½	Currency 6's	122½
1867	122¾		

STATE BONDS.

ssee, old	45	Virginia, new	37
ssee, new	44½	Virginia, consols	37
nds, June 22, 5 P. M.—Bullion in the			

of England increased £387,000 the past fortnight, gone into bank on balance to £25,000. The proportion of the bank e to liability, 52¾ per cent. Consols for ¶ 98 3-16, for account 94⅝. United bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 108¾; 67⅛; new 5's, 1865, 107; Railroad securities York Central 91; Erie 12½; do preferred

, June 22.—The specie in the Bank of ce increased 15,000,000 francs in the past Bentes 10 francs 12¾ centimes. ANGE, June 22.—United States bonds- 105⅞.

OTTON, June 22.—Gold 112¾. Sight nge on New York ¾ per cent. premium. ng exchange 501.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 22, 1876.

The markets were quiet and unchanged to- day, the features of yesterday's business being reproduced in almost every particular. The only important changes in quotations were an advance in eggs and a continuation of the up- ward movement in petroleum. The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	627	Cheese, bxs	446
Corn, bus	400	Butter, pkgs	44
Wheat, bus	1,000	Bacon, tcs	127
Rye, bus	125	Potatoes, bush	40
Oats, bush	3,500	Hay, bales	130

The quotations given in the following re- ports are prices realized in wholesale transac- tions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet but com- paratively steady. Wheat is quiet and un- changed. We quote choice Michigan white winter at $1 38@1 40; prime Indiana red win- ter at $1 36@1 38; do Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 25@1 28; damaged and low grade do 90c@1 20; do Northwestern spring $1 25@1 30. Corn is tolerably steady under light receipts. We quote choice shelled at 54@55c for prime yellow; 53@54c for high-mixed; 52@53c for low-mixed. Oats—Receipts were still weak with the supply in excess of the demand. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 32@33c; yellow do 34@35c; Western white 36@37c. Barley is out of market and quotations are wholly nominal at 75c@1 00, as to quality. Rye is easy at 75 @77c per bushel. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The demand is steady and val- ues on choice grades are quite firm, while low grade and inferior brands can be bought at almost any price. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local dealers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 per barrel; No. 2 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as fol- lows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 25@6 50; Minnesota $6 75@7 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50 @9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00 @6 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; cornmeal 75c ₱ bushel; cornmeal $5 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00. Rye flour $5 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY—Continues weak and lifeless. Quota- tions are made in some instances below the amount of the order. Can A bring action inst C for any part of the order?

SUBSCRIBER.

e are most decidedly of the opinion that as no cause of action. It is manifestly privilege of C, when B obtains goods he credit of the firm of which he is a ber, to suppose it is all right. If cer- ly cannot be considered the duty of an sider to mind the firm against the bad r of its own partners, and we cannot how C's position in this case is essen- y different from that of a banker who uld cash A & B's check on himself, an by B. This is on the understand that B obtained the goods on the credit he accepted order. Of course, if he got n on his individual credit, C cannot ent that account as an offset to the n of the firm.

The financial news from Philadelphia ot very important. We learn that erday there were rumors that the rail war had terminated, or was about to compromised, and Pennsylvania Rail- stock was run up up to 53, and closed g at that figure bid. The *North rican* says: "We had no means of fying the truth of this *report here*, as officials of the road could not be found and hour, but in New York the trouble reported as unchanged, if anything the ng being more intense and bit- We learn of sales of securi- in Philadelphia, other than those ided in our regular stock reports of of Pittsburgh 6's avenue loan at 108, Pennsylvania Railroad general mort- coupon 6's 106⅝. The *Times* says of the market in that city: "There is ely a ripple on the surface of monetary ers. The preparations to meet the first ily payments and settlements may e demand to spring up, but this can only for a week or two, and the dant supply of idle funds will proba- uffice to meet it without any material ge in rates. From that time forth an midsummer market may be confi- ly predicted. Our figures for call s are 4 to 6 per cent.; for time do., 5 to ille all the approved mercantile paper at 5 to 6 per cent. discount."

he New York *Herald* has the follow- memoranda of interest on financial s:

Ten Million Silver bill, with Senate dments, has been referred to the Com- e on Banking and Currency.

rumor that the military war has ceased ibout to cease, which was freely circu- in stock circles to-day, is without founda-

premium on silver is down to par @1 nt., in consequence of the belief that the e Million Legal Tender Silver bill will be a law

he United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision to the effect that United States notes are exempt from on by or under State or municipal ority, a court of equity at least ingly use its extraordinary powers to ot- any scheme to escape a depositor's ortionate share of the burdens of taxa-

he following is stated to be the com- e position of the stock of gold and in the four principal banks of pe and in the treasury of the United s on the dates named:

	June, 1876.	June, 1875.
of France	$402,350,000	$374,000,000
of England	128,095,000	112,421,983
of Germany	139,535,000	147,400,000
ian Bank	68,300,000	63,000,000
ury of the United s	66,024,000	73,783,009
	$814,835,000	$712,142,985

he exports of specie from New York January 1st to June 17th compare for ferent years named as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.
January 1, 1876	$26,-24,181	
time in 1875	48,-93,282	
time in 1874	20,455,102	
time in 1873	24,97,-61	
time in 1872	32,685,950	

he following table shows the prices of Government bonds, railway stocks, at the various sessions of the New Stock Exchange during the day, furd by the Fifth National Bank, No. 20 street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	2:30	3:30
22, 1876.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
..., 1881, coup	112⅝	112¼	112⅜	112	....
..., 1881, reg	113⅛	....	....	112	....
1865	113⅛	....	....	....	....
1867, coupon	113⅜	....	....	113	....
1867, registered	110⅜	....	....	110⅜	....
1868, coupon	113	....	....	113	....
1868, registered	112	....	....	110	....
1868	122¼	....	....	122¼	....
	122¼	....	....	122¼	....
...ssue	118	....	....	118	....
ey 6's	117½	....	....	117½	....
percents	117½	....	....	117½	....
n Union Tel	67¼	67¼	67	67	67
river	84½	....	....	....	....
Mail	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
Express	109½	....	....	....	....
Fargo Express	59	....	....	....	....
an Express	59	....	....	....	....
States Ex	134½	....	....	....	....
ork Central	105	....	....	....	105
an Central	93¾	94	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
an Southern	95¾	....	....	....	....
o & Northwestern	27	....	....	....	....
preferred	67	66¾	67	66¾	66¾
slana	....	106	106	106	106
ot common	....	41	42	42	41¾
preferred	....	71¾	....	....	....
h	....	106	....	....	....
Mississippi	108⅛	108¼	....	....	108
Pacific	....	58	....	....	58
hal & St. Jos	....	13½	....	....	....
ri Pacific	....	....	....	....	107

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¼.

MORNING.

K, June 22—Money closed easy at 2@ r cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5½ ent. Customs receipts $277,000. The ment disbursed $51,000. Clearings ,100,000. Sterling steady at 480@480½ GOLD.

k weak, opening at 112⅜ and closing at Borrowing rates 1@9 per cent. per annum 61 per cent. per diem.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ernment bonds moderately active with changes. Railroad bonds strong. State ities steady. The stock market at the ng, where changed, was 1@2 per cent. Dnly the close yesterday, except Western and Rock Island, which were y higher. After an advance of ¼ per in Pacific Mail, prices began to decline, by eleven o'clock had fallen ⅝@1 per the latter New Jersey Central. The arge at decline was in Northwestern pre- 1@2 per cent. Later, prices recov- ⅝@¾ per cent., latter New Jersey Central Northwestern preferred. The market in at lower declines 1 per cent. for New ork Central and ½@¾ for remainder of the xcepting Northwestern preferred, which ved ¾. The most active stocks were Shore, Western Union, New Jersey Cen- t, Paul and Northwestern preferred, shares, of which 8,000 were Western , 11,000 Northwestern, 7,000 St. Paul, 43, ke Shore and 6,000 New Jersey Central. llowing were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Telegraph	67	Rock Island	108¾
Silver	13	St. Paul	41¾
preferred	18	Do. preferred	71
e Mail	25	Toledo & Wabash	9
ress	85½	Do. preferred	3
preferred	9	Ft. Wayne	101
Express	109	Terre Haute	6
Fargo Ex	99½	Do. preferred	14
Express	58½	Chicago & Alton	102
ork Central	105	Do. preferred	118
an Ex	58½	Ohio & Mississipni	16¾
an Central	93¾	Ind. & Lafayette	15½
preferred	67	Atlantic & P. Tel	18½
n	108	Missouri Pacific	75
preferred	118	Mobile & Ohio	34½
Central	47¾	Indiana Central	13
an	94	Burlington & Q	116½
Shore	94½	Hannibal & St. Jos	15
is Central	97½	Central Pac. bond	110
hand & Pitts	27	Union Pacific stock	70
western	42½	Union Pacific bonds	104½
preferred	58	Del. lack. & West	103½
& I	42	Do. sink. fund	91¾
Central	73		

GOVERNMENTS.

oupons, 1881	112⅝	6-20's, 1868	111¾
1881	113⅛	10-40's, registered	110
1865	113½	10-40's, coupons	110⅝
1865, new	113½	Currency 6's	122½
1867	122¾		

STATE BONDS.

ssee, old	45	Virginia, new	37
ssee, new	44½	Virginia, consols	37

nds, June 22, 5 P. M.—Bullion in the of England increased £387,000 the past fortnight, gone into bank on balance to £25,000. The proportion of the bank e to liability, 52¾ per cent. Consols for ¶ 98 3-16, for account 94⅝. United bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 108¾; 67⅛; new 5's, 1865, 107; Railroad securities York Central 91; Erie 12½; do preferred

, June 22.—The specie in the Bank of ce increased 15,000,000 francs in the past Bentes 10 francs 12¾ centimes. ANGE, June 22.—United States bonds- 105⅞.

OTTON, June 22.—Gold 112¾. Sight nge on New York ¾ per cent. premium. ng exchange 501.

Provisions.

There was an active demand among the wholesale provision dealers at steady and wholly unchanged prices. The Western mar- kets are a little lower on pork and lard, but no quotable change has been made here as yet. The exports of beef and hog product from thirteen ports of the United States, during the month of May, 1876, as reported by the Secre- tary of the National Pork Packers' Associa- tion, foot up 2,049,908 pounds of beef, 7,078,261 pounds of tallow, 4,732,994 pounds of pork, 25,- 670,308 pounds of bacon and hams and 19,488,578 pounds of lard.

BACON—The market is firm. Jobbing quota- tions are as follows: Shoulders @ ₱ pound; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were slightly higher at 14½c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured can- vassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14½@14½c. Sugar cured shoulders canvassed were firm being quo- tated at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote primeleaf lard in tierces at 12½c; in half-bar- rels 13¾c; in buckets 13¾c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 13½c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 13½c ₱ lb; in buckets 13½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cauldrons 13½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 13½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 13c ₱ lb; in 2-lb pails 12½c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 13½c ₱ lb.

OILS—The market is steady. We quote extra 32c per gallon; No. 1 at 30c per gallon; No. 2 at 28c; miners' oil, white winter, 50c; yellow winter 57c.

MIDDLINGS—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote caudlers, city rendered, 8¼@8½c ₱ lb; country do 7¾@8c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate de- mand for country-cured meats at easier pri- ces. We quote hams at 10@11c ₱ lb; should- ders 7@8c; sides 10@11c; lard 10@11c.

Petroleum.

June 22.—There was a very active and buoy- ant market in petroleum circles to-day, with an advance of 2¼@2⅝c in crude, and a strong feeling in refined. The outlook in this inter- est seems quite satisfactory, and the anti-com- bination refiners show more activity than for a long time past.

CRUDE—The market for United opened strong. Some small sales were made as high as 82 04⅝, and at Titusville buyers the week sold to a limited extent at 82 05. Later the feeling weakened and spot sold down to 82 02½, but at the close 82 02¾ was freely bid for spot or seller thirty days. Union has been in limited request, and has been offered for im- mediate delivery or buyer June at 82 05⅝. In well certificates of other lines there has been little doing. Conduit ruled the same as United during most of the day. We note sales of 2,000 barrels at 82 05; 1,000 do at 82 05⅝. Shipment has been stronger and small lots have sold up to 82 25@2 27½. For main track and associated lines oil there has been more demand from outside refiners at Pittsburgh than at any time for months past. Options were not much in- quired for, and buyers' options are scarcely quotable. For short sellers' options in United full prices were bid.

REFINED—The feeling in refined circles is healthier and more active than for some time past. Eastern advices show an important de- mand for exportation, and the markets at the seaboard seem comparatively quite responsive to the upward movement in crude. The mar- ket today was firm with a slight upward tend- ency and the Eastern aspect of trade seems quite satisfactory. We quote stand- ard white on the cars for Eastward ship- ment at 11¼@11⅝c for five hundred and thou- sand barrel lots, free on board at works; 12@ 12¼c in car lots; 11½@11¾c on barges for ship- ment to Richmond. New York delivery rules at 14⅝@15c for prompt and the month. Philadel- phia is quoted at 14½@14⅝c for spots. Baltimore rules at 14½c for prompt. Richmond delivery is nominally quoted at 14½@14⅝c.

OIL BARREL—The market is dull and easy. We quote city-made at 81 15; country do at 81 05.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, June 22.—The *Derrick* says of yes- terday's market: "The square United sold at 81 96⅞, but the feeling at once became strong and before noon advanced to 81 98¾ bid, and 82 00 asked. In the afternoon the improve- ment continued and about 30 000 barrels sold at 82 00. Later a further advance took place, and at six o'clock nothing was obtainable at 82 01¾, this price being freely bid, and 82 02¾ asked. Shipment ruled at 82 15¾@82 22½. The total sales were 77,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, June 22.—There is an excited market, with an advance of 5@6c on re- fined. The large number of vessels chartered within a day or two gives the impression that further important trade must come upon the market, notwithstanding the comparative free purchases made recently. The confident feel- ing is assisted by favorable markets elsewhere. Sales of 2,000 bbls refined at 14½c, and 1,500 bbls on the Bull side at 14½c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8½c and 11@11½c in shipping order; refined at 11 45@11 50 and 15c asked; crude at 13½@ 13¾c in naphtha 9@9½c. At Baltimore refined rules at 14½@14¾c; at Philadelphia 14½c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—United nominal at 82 03@82 25 asked for outside lines, shipping paid 4 25¾ bid for shipment. *Later*—Market strong; United 82 03⅝; shipment 82 23@2 25; Union 82 00.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Market firm: crude at 8@10½c; standard white 14½c; cases 18@19½c.

TITUSVILLE, June 22.—Market firm at 82 17½ @2 18¾.

OIL CITY, June 22.—Market firm but varying: sales at 81 98¾, which is now bid for United 82 02½ asked; immediate shipment 82 20@2 23. Nothing doing.

PARKERSBURG, June 22.—Market quiet and firm at 82 20@2 22½.

TIDIOUTE, June 22.—Market very firm at 82 20 @2 25½.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, June 22.—Petroleum dull; crude 8½c; refined 15c; cases 18@19c; naphtha 9@9½c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Petroleum firm; crude 10½c; refined 14@14½c.

ALEXANDRIA, June 22.—Petroleum firm and strong; standard white, 110 degrees test, 11½c; prime white, 150 degrees test, 15½c, car lots.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Refined petroleum 10¾ @11d; do spirits 8d.

ANTWERP, June 22.—Refined petroleum 29 francs.

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is steady. We quote alcohol at 82 20@2 25 ₱ gal- lon. Highwines are a little easier at 81 16@1 17 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 22c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadel- phia A's 32c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 29c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 dozen; ½ ₱ cans $2 90; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $26 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ lb. Mar- ket steady and demand good.

BRISTLES—Trade is moderate at unchanged rates. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of bristling:

	Per foot.		
1 inch wide	6	6 inches wide	54
1¼ inches wide	7	6½ inches wide	60
2 inches wide	18	6 inches wide	63
2½ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	90
3¼ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 44
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 80
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 15 to 20 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—There is a moderate trade. The fol- lowing are the rates of local manufacturers:

No. 3 extra parlor	4 00
No. 2 parlor	3 75
No. 1 parlor	3 50
No. 6 hurl, 3 string, first quality	3 25
No. 5 hurl, 3 string, first quality	3 00
No. 4 hurl, 3 string, first quality	2 75
No. 3 hurl, 3 string, first quality	2 60
No. 5 stock hurl, 3 string	2 75
No. 4 stock hurl, 3 string	2 50
No. 5 varnished handles, hurl	2 50
No. 4 varnished handles, hurl	2 25
No. 3 common	1 90
No. 1 common	1 70
No. 2 common	1 75
Toy brooms	1 00@1 50
Toy whisk brooms	1 00@1 50

BROOM CORN—The demand is fair with easy values. Short brush is plenty, but long is scarce and wanted. We quote choice hurl 10@ 10¼c; No. 1 hurl 8@8½c; choice old brush that will work up 7¼@8c; choice medium 6½c; fair to good medium 6@6½c; inside and covers 5@6½c; inferior 5@5½c; long green old crooked 6c; red tipped crooked 4½@5½c.

COOPERAGE—We quote as follows: Best Indi- ana matched staves $53 00; heading alone $40 00; staves alone $32 00; West Virginia long pork staves $22 00@24 00; rough do $20 00; good sawed do $30 00.

HIDES AND LEATHER—Leather is easy and rather dull. Hides show a firm feeling. Prices are steady and unchanged as follows:

Leather

Oak sole, country	$ 30@	31
Oak sole, city	37@	40
Red sole, B. A. heavy and mid	29@	30
Red sole, Ormoco	28@	29
Red sole, good dgd	23@	26
Oak, rough	24@	28
Harness, city oak	35@	38
Harness, country	32@	35
Harness, No. 2 and common	29@	30
Fair skirting	37@	41
Fair bridle, ₱ doz	$54 00@66	00
Belt leather	40@	42
Finished calf	90@81	25
Finished upper, ₱ foot	18@	22
Finished kips	50@	90

Hides.

Green salted cows	6¼@	7
Green salted steers, light	7½@	8
Green salted steers, heavy	9	@9¾
Green salted calf	9@	9½
Green butcher cows		5½
Green butcher steers, light		6
Green butcher steers, heavy		7
Green butcher calf		10

OILS—Trade is moderately active and steady. Changes there are are in a downward direction. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, 81 00; miners' oil—No. 1 66c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 13c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 11¼@12c; extra engine (am- ber color), 80c; No. 2 engine (amber color), 60c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 26 degrees gravity, 25c; do 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or prime white oil 140 fire test 10@12c; residuum (pre- pared), 84 00; residuum (common), 83 00; 32 deg. water grade, 82 50; 30 deg. water grade, 82 25; West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 de- gr

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 9, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 22, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.85	68	69	W.	Fr sh.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.76	78	46	N.W.	Fr sh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.985	71	66	N.W.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer...29.997 Highest thermom....81
Mean thermom .... 70.7 Lowest thermom....60

Base Ball.

The Stars, of Covington, Ky., and the Alleghenys played at Union Park yesterday. Score, Stars, 9; Alleghenys, 7.

The Stars and the Braddocks play at the Park to-day.

The Braddocks will play the Red Stockings, of St. Louis, on Tuesday next, and the New Havens on Thursday.

Reduced Freight Rates on the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

PITTSBURGH, June 22, 1876.

We quote you reduced rates on iron and iron pipe Pittsburgh to Boston.

The rate will be 20c per 100 lbs in car loads instead of 25c as formerly. Reduction to go into force to-morrow, June 23.

G. B. RATHFON,
Assistant General Freight Agent.

Not a Victim.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 21, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

I notice an article in to-day's COMMERCIAL, in which you say that one John P. Van Dusen swindled a Youngstown druggist out of $400. I am the youth on whom he tried his game, but am pleased to add that he did *not* swindle me out of four hundred dollars nor four cents. He is a base "deceiver," and has taken parties in, though I think he lost money in this place—that is if his wardrobe, which he left with his landlord, cost him anything.

WICK C. GANS.

The National Trust Company.

The attorneys of the stockholders of the National Trust Company, recently made a proposition to the County Commissioners similar to that accepted by the city, which amounts to the payment in cash of about fifty-seven cents on the dollar. The indebtedness is between $125,000 and $150,000. Two of the County Commissioners, Messrs. McClelland and Irvin, have agreed to accept the proposition, but Mr. Bockert declines it. A majority of the Commissioners being in favor of it, the proposition was accepted by the county.

Allegheny Wharf Committee.

The Wharf Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening. A resolution to reduce the wharfage of the Manchester Ferry Company from $500 to $300 per annum was adopted. A resolution rescinding the resolution for permanently leasing portions of the wharf for business purposes *within* recommended to Councils for passage. A subcommittee was *appointed* to inquire and report as to the advisability of dredging between the Hand street and Suspension *bridges*.

The Old Central Marching Club.

The old Central (colored) Marching Club of Pittsburgh, is the first in the field. Last night the clubs turned out in their old uniforms and with torches, fifty-five strong, and marched through the prominent streets of the two cities. Captain Hatfield and the members of the club are to be congratulated on being the first to turn out in this important campaign. The colored voters are first in the field, and they will be the last to leave it. Before many weeks, when new uniforms shall have been procured, the old Central will show one hundred men in line. The club will be out on Tuesday evening next, to attend the Hayes and Wheeler ratification meeting.

National Reform Association.

The sixth National Convention of the National Reform Association will meet in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on the 28th inst. The design of this society is to maintain existing Christian features in the American Government, such as our Sabbath laws and the Bible in the schools, and to secure a *religious amendment* to the Constitution of the United States. The session of the approaching convention will continue for three days, and addresses will be delivered by the President, the Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Rev. J. A. Todd, D.D., Prof. Tayler Lewis, LL.D., Rev. R. Craven, D.D., Rev. A. A. Miner, D.D., Prof. O. N. Stoddard, LL.D., Rev. E. G. Brooks, D.D., and Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D.D., LL.D.

Election of Teachers.

At a meeting of the Directors of Hiland public school, June 20th, the following teachers were elected for the ensuing term:

George P. Fulton, Principal.

Grammar Department—Hannah J. Lyon, Fanny C. Kyle, Emma M. Bridge.

Intermediate Department—Martha J. Clark, Rachel Ewing, Nannie J. Gillespie.

Primary Department—Mary N. Reid, Clara B. Black, Laura G. Allen, Lizzie M. Burt, Kitty Bingham.

Writing and Drawing — Annie G. Christy.

It will be seen that all of the old corps of teachers are retained, and the action of the Board of Directors will be satisfactory to the citizens of the district. Prof. Fulton is an able teacher, and with a competent assistants the schools under his charge are among the most progressive in the city.

A Specimen Brick in the Freight Discrimination Business.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As it is now in order to tell about freight discriminations, permit me to add a mite to the general stock of information on that most interesting of topics. I append a table showing the card rates furnished from the General Eastern Agency of the Michigan Central and Great Western Railways, and office of the "Eclectic Line." These figures, it may be remarked, are authentic. By way of contrast, I sandwich the rates charged from Pittsburgh to same points:

	Class— 1	2	3	4	5
From Boston to Chicago....	$ 25	25	25	16	16
Pittsburgh to Chicago.....	75	55	35	25	20
From Boston to Detroit....	25	18	18	15	15
Pittsburgh to Detroit.....	60	50	35	25	20
From Boston to Grand Rapids.....	25	25	25	16	16
Pittsburgh to Grand Rapids	80	60	40	30	25
From Boston to Milwaukee..	31	31	31	20	20
Pittsburgh to Milwaukee...	90	67	45	32	27
From Boston to St. Louis....	27	35	35	24	24
Pittsburgh to St. Louis....	1 67	80	53	39	33
From Boston to Pittsburgh.	60	50	40	30	30

Any one can cipher out the advantage in favor of Boston business men under this schedule.

STAR.

GRAND RATIFICATION.

Hayes and Wheeler Meeting.

Elsewhere the Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee announces a grand ratification meeting to be held, on Tuesday evening next, on Liberty street, at the foot of Fifth avenue. Prominent speakers both of home and abroad will attend, and a full turnout of Republicans of Pittsburgh and Allegheny is requested. The Chairman is in correspondence with eminent speakers East and West, and several are promised to address the people of the two cities.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY.

Commencement Exercises Yesterday.

Commencement exercises were held yesterday afternoon at St. Xavier's Academy, Westmoreland county. The exercises opened with the "German Triumphal March," by six young ladies on pianos and three on harps. Miss O'Leary then delivered the salutatory, which was followed by more music, "The Huntresses" and "Concordantia." A cantata, "King Rene's Daughter," was followed by the distribution of crowns, after more music the distribution of testimonials and premiums in the Senior and First classes took place.

The distribution of floral honors to the young ladies who deserved to have their names inscribed in the tablet of honor followed, Misses McNeal, Nellie Howley, Malone, Lanahan, O'Leary, Collins and Bannan, the receiving first honors, and Misses Maggie Maher, Henderson, Delany, Comerford, Henger, Snearer, Huckenstein, Lambier, Goldback and Barnes receiving second honors. The distribution of testimonials and premiums in the second class intervvned between some fine musical selections, when the honors were awarded to the young ladies who have distinguished themselves in the following department:

Oil Painting—Gold medal, Miss Nina Westcott: floral honor, Misses O'Leary, Nellie Howley, Malone, Nelson, Lanahan.

Pencil Drawing—Floral honor, Miss Shearer.

Fancy Work—Florvl honors, Misses Henderson, Dottie Layton, Morrison, McMeal, Comerford.

Plain Sewing—Floral honors, Misses Lawton, Pomeroy, Henger, Deady.

English Composition—Floral honors, Misses McMeal and O'Leary.

Music, Piano—Misses Westcott, Reardon, O'Leary, McMeal, Deady, Carrie Clark.

Harp—Misses McAleer and Nellie Howley.

Vocal Music—Misses Westcott, McAleer, O'Leary, Comerford and Maggie Maher.

French—Misses McMeal and Nellie Howley.

German—Misses Lanahan, Collins and Kraus.

Testimonials and premiums were then awarded to the several classes, when Miss Lanahan delivered the valedictory, after which the exercises were closed with music.

ECLECTICISM.

Third Annual Meeting of the Eclectic Association of Pennsylvania—List of Members—Address of Welcome—Discussions—Address to the Public.

The third annual session of the State Eclectic Medical Association of Pennsylvania commenced yesterday afternoon in the Common Council chamber, this city. C. H. Yelvington, M. D., President, occupied the chair with J. R. Borland, M. D., Recording Secretary, and C. D. Thompson, M. D., Corresponding Secretary, in their places.

Six counties were represented at the opening session.

The meeting was opened with a short prayer by Rev. Brooke, of Christ's M. E. church, after which Dr. E. S. Warner, of this city, delivered the following:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Eclectic Medical Association of the State of Pennsylvania:

The pleasant duty devolves upon me to welcome you to our city of smoke. What I shall have to say will be brief; for earnestness and brevity are one and the same thing.

Identified (as I have been) with Eclecticism ever since the establishment of the Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1845, I have a personal remembrance of the early pioneers of the cause, and it is with pride and pleasure that I look back to the noble spirit of endurance and indefatigable energy displayed by them in those days of strife and persecution, and with the feeling of a true eclectic, I exclaim: "Glory to their names and peace to their ashes." There were the days when animosities were strife and antipathies engendered and medical bigotry stalked through the land, hideous with malevolence and intolerance; but a brighter day has dawned upon us; the partisan spirit has, to a great extent, been subdued and a comparative degree of friendliness exists between the old and our school, so that they now touch finger tips over the "bloody chasm" of medical hatred and prejudice. Worthy sons (as you are) of such fathers as A. H. Baldridge, J. G. Jones, T. V. Morrow, E. Warner and the immortal Wooster Beach, to our city you are a hundred times welcome.

Whilst other sciences have been advancing with rapid strides, those of medicine and surgery have only made a tardy progress, entirely inadequate to their greatness and importance; nevertheless not a few great discoveries have been made, but their advancement has been an advance and backward rather than forward. By this we mean that progress has been made, not so much by new additions to old facts, as by sifting the old errors, casting away ancient fallacies, and divesting ourselves of the accumulated paraphernalia of three thousand years of ignorance and misunderstanding.

WHAT ECLECTICISM IS DONE.

Eclecticism has done much towards accomplishing this work of reformation; it broke the lance, kept the barber at his legitimate business, confined mercury, antimony and other agents to a good degree in the channels of commerce, and to the use of the arts, cast aside depleting measures and substituted in their place nature's assistants; those remedies that maintain the strength and conserve the flagging powers of life. As eclectics we must not forget to credit homœopathy with the good it has done in the work of reformation. It has shown, at least, that medicines were often given in too large doses; that they could be given in smaller and pleasanter form with better results.

But gentlemen we are not Homœopaths, we cannot subscribe to the infinitismal doses. Nor can we adopt their maxim *similia similibus curantur*. Nor can we offer hand can we subscribe to the old school doctrine and maxim *contraria contrariis curanter*. But I firmly believe that we can subscribe to the maxim *contraria contrariis opponenda*.

Gentlemen as medicale reformers we welcome you to our city, as the originators of this association we welcome you. Did any cause ever have a more royal birth than this association? Ushered into existence amid the fern and pine clad hills of Western Pennsylvania, and cradled in the valley of the beautiful Allegheny, reared on the banks of a clear and placid river, for purity the counterpart of itself, what a harmonious and fitting combination it had! And with such men as I see before me for its guardians, how can its life be other than purity and goodness and subserve a useful and noble purpose.

Gentlemen, for your attention, I thank you. You are welcome.

After the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting, letters of regret at inability to be present were read.

Drs. S. S. Simmons, of Carbondale, and C. A. Hollister, of Sharpsburg, were admitted to membership.

Drs. Cushman, Warner and Starr were appointed a Committee on Finance.

Drs. Salisbury, Harding, Kuehler, Warner and Cushman were appointed a Board of Censors.

Drs. Yeagley and Conrad were authorized, upon application, to organize a County Society at Johnstown, to be called the Central Society.

A discussion took place on the use and abuse of stimulants, in which Drs. Borland, Harding, Redlich, Kuehler, Thompson and others participated.

PUBLIC ADDRESS.

C. H. Yelvington, M. D., President of the Association, delivered the following interesting public address:

Fellow Members of the Eclectic Medical Association of Pennsylvania, and Visiting Physicians:

I greet you on this occasion, for as not the winter of discontent of Eclecticism in this State passed away and genial spring time arrived? It is true, some clouds yet remain in the horizon, but these we hope will soon vanish, and in this, our natal Centennial year, Eclectics in this State have reason to rejoice. They have been so long under a cloud, that now that their sun has arisen, shining with luminous warmth, it should not only cause us to rejoice and be glad, but it should stimulate and nerve us up to even greater zeal and activity. Much has been accomplished since we last met as an organization. We have been recognized by the powers that be. A charter has been granted us, with all the immunities and privileges, that any medical association has or claims to have, and thus far we have as sound a basis as any of our competitors. There has been auxiliary societies formed in different portions of our State, and the good work goes bravely on.

WHAT ECLECTICISM MEANS.

Ere long we may, with a united effort, succeed in placing Eclecticism where it of right belong, above and beyond the sneers and footpinch it has already too long been obliged to battle with, and, shoulder to shoulder with other States, compel not only this nation but all nations to respect and recognize Eclectic Physicians from legitimate schools as being at least equal to scientific attainments to any other. We are frequently asked: Why do you style yourself Eclectic, and what does it mean? To answer here would only be a waste of precious time, and the question is only asked either by the ignorant or by those who would endeavor to imply that Eclecticism is a species of quackery that should not be tolerated by an enlightened community. To such I would reply, the term with me at least, has but one interpretation, and that is: choosing at will; and is synonymous with progression. Again, in relation to the position Eclectics have sustained as a distinct class of physicians among the schools of older date, I hold that with a very few honorable exceptions we have been unfairly dealt with, and always treated as though we were a set of ignorant pretenders, instead of being what we claim to be, as well or better educated than the majority of other schools, with the advantage of being liberal and willing to learn and grasp knowledge from any source that will benefit suffering humanity. Unfairly dealt with? The term is too tame and expressionless, and does not half express my meaning.

THE INTERNECINE ALLOPATHY.

Weak prejudice and prosperity must all be combatted, not to say anything of vilifying, slurring, lying and defamation, which has been restored by our competitors in a scandalous and wholesale manner. Why should these things be? Is there not many in our ranks who practiced Allopathy for years and, becoming disgusted with the uncertain method of treating diseases under the theory of *contraria, contrariis curanter*—who had studied the same text books, graduated from the same colleges—but whose principles or honesty, or both, whose conscience caused them to stop, and think of the thousands annually slaughtered in the sick rooms by a set who of disease or treatment! A system too antiquated, narrow and wedded to routine, to be successful, and which is giving away before the march of scientific progress. A lovely system truly! And this is the system that has for years asked for and received special legislation to protect a theory rotten at the core. But then they had wealth and popularity on their side, and laws were enacted under their prestige to confine this health-preserving and life-prolonging profession to their particular pathy, thus endeavoring to keep the masses ignorant of even the laws of life.

On the other hand, eclectics believe (in) and strive to educate the masses in a knowledge of what is best for themselves, always understanding the higher the grade of intelligence, the more successful the treatment, and the better satisfied the patient and friends, as well as the physician. Again, the so styled regular physician always claimed as a legacy the right, and, until very recently, succeed in many localities, in appropriating to themselves the lucrative positions on boards of health, directors of hospitals and in most of instances succeed in some manner in life insurance companies, of being considered the only physicians capable of making a proper examination of a subject. Again, they have, and do in a base and cowardly manner, appropriate and use continually remedies discovered and brought to light as healing agents by Eclectic physicians, without giving credit where it properly belongs. But while dispensing an article that would probably never have been known had they succeeded in their vile measures, curse and revile the very men who have been the public benefactors. For further assurance in regard to the fact of this statement, I would refer you to the last edition of the United States Dispensatory. Under the head of new remedies is a long list of articles which have been known and used by Eclectics as curative agents for twenty years or more, and in some instances, if you will compare the phraseology of the description of the articles in Wood and Baches, with that printed in King's American of ten years previous it is readily perceived where they obtained their information; yet they forget to give credit where it is due. But, replies some of my eclectic brethren, we must now be liberal since we have been recognized and many of the regulars are willing to recognize us as medical men. To such allow me to ask a few questions: Why do the so called regulars manifest such a magnanimity in our presence? And who compelled them in so many instances to forget their animus. Was it because they had any more love or greater respect for eclecticism, or was it because they must either recognize our abilities or lose their position and influence? Again, allopathy of to-day no more resembles its ancient image than that Drs. Talmadge's or Chapin's preaching is like the unadulterated theology of Calvin. Was reformers have now some of the best institutions of learning, and the potent influence of many eminent men, as well as the powerful concurrence of progressive ideas and modern scientific discoveries.

REFORMATION IN MEDICINE.

In this country, especially, the reformation in medicine already possesses an irresistible and all conquering power. The future shall multiply its conquests. In place of a blind devotion we have earnest inquiry, doubt gives place to faith, and new hopes spring up in sick rooms and desolate hearts. Many who were ready to perish under the old system, remain to testify to the value and virtues of new methods and more agreeable remedies. They gather to the temple of reformation as the multitudes of old thronged the porches of Bethesda. Let the afflicted be hopeful and rejoice. Ignorance and skepticism are ready to make humble confession while professional pride and caste retreat into their congenial darkness of the past. And in this our centennial national anniversary year we as eclectics can justly feel enthusiastically proud that liberty in unfurling her banners covers eclecticism as a spontaneous outgrowth of Americanism and American people. Its disciples have arisen above a blind and fanatical egotism and have shaken off the shackles of bigotry and dogmas. Believing that all men are created free and equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of any just and honorable calling, whether it be in the arts or sciences, theology or the profession of medicine.

VEGETABLE REMEDIES.

There is a trite saying that necessity is the mother of invention; thus many of our native remedies were first forced into use by dire necessity. One hundred years ago when our forefathers were struggling for liberty from the tyranny of England's oppressive laws, medicines were of a necessity scarce and hard to procure. It was then that the worth of our vegetable products became apparent, and domestic remedies previously ignored by the educated physicians were used, and their virtues tested and found superior to anything previously known, and from this source sprang many botanical physicians, uneducated, perhaps, but still successful with nature's remedies. From such a source sprang Samuel Thompson, who, though an illiterate empiric, yet proved to the people that there were virtues yet undefined which called for further investigation of natures' healing agents, and from which there has been a steady progression to the eclecticism of to day. The credit of bringing into use, and the mode of preparation of many, aye, nearly every one of the native remedies of our forefathers in their fluid extracts, concentrated tinctures, alkaloids and resinoids belong of right to us reformers. Though many years ago is it since reformed medicine in this country was hedged about by odium and penalties imposed by unconstitutional legislation, yet to-day its practice is as old as the independence of our nation. Designing men have been able to procure laws under the operations of which our professional men are cradled in medical colleges or plucked in them, and the practice, however skillful and successful, was punished by fine and imprisonment. Such legislation is like unto that justly honor the name of the late Lyman Stanton of the State of New York, whose health was wrecked and life nearly destroyed by the persecution of a set of practice whose votaries call it "regular." He it was who procured the names of the thousands of citizens to the petition of 1844, which was inscribed on one hundred and fifty-three feet long in the broad aisle of the Assembly chamber at Albany, and proclaimed to our adversaries and persecutors that they had decided their fatal limit; thus far they had gone but they should go no further! Then the obnoxious laws were repealed; then reformed medicine was admitted to the rights of citizens. Eclecticism had a fair start in this Keystone State, but through the perfidy of its professed friends it has been brought to grief, laden with shame and obliquy and crucified in the house of its professed friends. It is true it is recovering, but when can it from itself save for a pri- were men of ability, able men, men who might have made Eclecticism an honor to the State as well as to themselves. But, alas, where are they now?

MEDICAL SCHOOL ADVOCATED.

What responsibilities are resting on us as disciples of the same cause which through their perfidy was nearly lost to our State! It is with a peculiar sense of gratification that I find representatives and papers from graduates of those schools here to-day advocating the same principles which I hope they, and their colleges will never disgrace. Another point has forced itself on my mind which I wish to press home to the mind of each individual member of this association whether present or absent. The necessity of filling to the extreme letter every point our charter concedes to us. Especially the one granting the right to open a medical school. We have in our midst a sufficient number to fill the professor's chairs in any department and who would adorn their profession. There is now no avowed eclectic medical school in our State which can claim as eclectics are willing to recognize or recommend our students to attend, and we as a State organization should make at once a movement in the right direction to accomplish this matter. I presume it is expected of me by some at this time to give at least a glance at the practice of medicine and surgery, with all of its curriculum of one hundred years ago, and notice the improvements of almost everything pertaining thereto from that time to the present. But such a theme would be too lengthy, and occupy too much time, that can be more profitably spent by us; besides, I might trespass on the time of others, and as the appointments for articles and papers under their respective heads are ably made and represent such an array of talent, that I feel that I can better serve the interest of this association by listening than by being listened to; and hope I may be excused from entering into particulars. And yet I cannot in justice close without urging on each and every individual member present, and absent the necessity of increasing, untiring and energetic work for the good of this cause, which should lay nearest the heart of every Eclectic physician. To this end let me urge the necessity of local organization. Let the physicians of two or more contiguous counties appoint a day and place of meeting, and all be present and organize an auxiliary society, under the prestige of the constitution and by-laws of the State Association; hold annual and semi-annual meetings; make appointments for essays and addresses; hold a clinic at each meeting, changing the locality of the meeting from time to time, to suit the convenience of its members, as well as to make Eclecticism popular among the masses. Stand by each other in all things that are right, just and proper, giving an interchange of opinion on diagnosis and treatment, and in thus doing you will form a union that bigotry, skepticism and superstition cannot sever.

After some interchange of opinion the Association adjourned until this morning, when J. A. Salisbury, M. D., will give "Reminiscences of the Early Days of Eclecticism."

BRADY THE BANKER.

He is Indicted for Larceny by Bailee o a $1,000 Five-twenty Bond.

The Grand Jury yesterday found a true bill in the case of the Commonwealth against James T. Brady, late of this city, charged with larceny by bailee on oath of Sebastian Brandt, of Crabtree Postoffice, Westmoreland county.

The information in this case was made nearly a year ago before Alderman Milliken, of the Second ward, who withheld it from the court and from publication until now, in the hope that the defendant, who is in New York, would some day come this way and be gobbled up by the constable who held the warrant for his arrest. But he never came, and the case was sent to the Grand Jury yesterday with the result noted above. A requisition will be next in order.

Mr. Brandt, who is a wealthy farmer, alleges that in January, 1874, he placed in the hands of the defendant, for safe custody, a United States 5-20 bond of the denomination of $1,000, the said defendant being a banker, and that on or about the 15th of July, 1874, the said defendent, with intent to defraud the deponent, sold, negotiated and transferred the said bond, and converted the same, with the accrued interest thereon, to his own use.

Poor Board Visitation.

The Board of Guardians or the Poor of this city, the Boards of Directors of the Poor of Allegheny City and of Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, visited the Allegheny County Farm, at Woodville, yesterday. An inspection of the Home building, outbuildings, and of the farm proper was made, after which dinner was eaten and the visitors returned to the city at four o'clock in the afternoon, well pleased with their visit. There are at present one hundred and thirty inmates at the County Home.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises—Largest Audience of the Week—Degrees Conferred Upon Fourteen Young Ladies—Presentation to Dr. Black—Reception, &c.

Yesterday afternoon the commencement exercises of the Pennsylvania College were held in the college chapel, beginning at half past two o'clock. The graduating class numbered fourteen; and their friends and well-wishers, as well as the patrons of the college and promoters of education generally, assembled in large numbers, not only filling the chapel to repletion, but other parts of the building, and the scene was one of the most attractive and animated ever witnessed on an occasion of this character. The music was furnished by the Eighteenth Regiment Band, and was, of course, of the highest order. The day was delightful, affording the ladies ample opportunity to appear in their gayest attire—and a glance over the audience was sufficient to demonstrate that they had done full honor to the occasion so far as apparel was concerned.

The hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flags, and over the platform, in floral letters, was the motto of the class, "*Via Trita: Via Tuta.*" Upon the stage were a number of prominent citizens, including Dr. Woods, Chancellor of the Western University, Rev. W. J. Reid, D. D., Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., Rev. R. L. Senour, Rev. S. E. Wilson, D. D., Rev. John Gillespie, Rev. S. M. Henderson, Rev. W. T. Beatty, Geo. A. Berry, Joseph Dilworth, William Frew, B. S. Davis, J. J. Gillespie, W. G. Johnston, and others.

Hon. James P. Sterrett, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and first Vice President of the Board of Trustees, presided in the absence of the President, James McLaughlin, Esq. Dr. Strong President of the College, conducted the exercises.

Following is the programme:

Prayer.

Latin Salutatory.....Effie McMillan.

Music.

Essay—Whitewashing.....Lydia Cora Gracie.
Essay—Character.....Susie O'C. Walker.
Essay—Under Lock and Key.....Frances A. Carrier.

Music.

Essay—Look Beyond.....Anna Cook Singer.
Essay—Le Siecle de Louis Quatorze.....Mary M. Scofield.
Essay—Man's Ideal.....Claribel Merriman.

Music.

Essay—Silent Cities.....Anne Moore Grayson.
Essay—The Music of Life.....Emma Cornelia Norton.
Essay—Life, and what will you do with It?.....Keziah Jane Negley.

Music.

Essay—Frosting.....A. Jennie Wightman.
Essay—The Chosen Few (German).....Lailah Walker.
Essay—Twilight Musings.....Mary E. Brown.

The essays, without exception, were excellent. The standard was high, and was thoroughly maintained throughout. The essays were applauded, and floral tributes of rare beauty were conferred upon each in turn.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

Dr. Strong, on this occasion, appeared in the Oxford gown, and when the essays had been concluded announced the order of degrees, as follows:

DEGREE OF A. B.

1. Miss Effie McMillan, Xenia, O.
2. Miss Anna Cook Singer, Pittsburgh.
3. Miss Mary M. Scofield, Warren, Pa.
4. Miss Lailah Walker, Keuton, O.
5. Miss Emma C. Norton, Kenton, O.
6. Miss Francis A. Carrier, Shady Side.
7. Miss A. Jennie Wightman, Pittsburgh.
8. Miss Claribel Merriman, Kenton, O.

DEGREE OF M. P.

1. Miss Mary E. Brown, Warren, Pa.
2. Miss Keziah Jane Negley, East Liberty.
3. Miss Anna Moore Grayson, East Liberty.
4. Miss Sarah Jane Jenks, Brookville, Pa.
5. Miss Lydia Cora Gracie, Cleveland, O.
6. Miss Susie O'C. Walker, Homewood.

The degrees were conferred by the President in the sitting posture, as is the custom at Oxford and in the leading colleges in the East—thus adding significance and dignity to the act. This is the first occasion for maintaining the schools of the district until new buildings can be erected and the sale of said buildings would leave the district without provision for schools, as required by law.

Judge Stowe ordered a preliminary injunction to issue, the case to be heard on Saturday next.

A partial hearing was had before County Register Gray in a case of some interest. It appears that some time ago Robert Aiken died at the residence of John Criddle and wife in Allegheny. Mr. and Mrs. Criddle had been very kind to him during his sickness and when it became evident that the deceased as well as his friends that he was going to die, he made a nuncupative or verbal will, leaving the sum of eight hundred dollars money to Mrs. Criddle. The deceased left some brothers and sisters, who now seek to contest the will on the ground that it is a fraud on the relatives of the deceased. There was considerable testimony taken, but nothing was developed to show that there were any undue influences used by Mr. or Mrs. Criddle to induce deceased to make the above mentioned disposal of his money. The case is not yet concluded. Colonel Bayne is for Criddie and wife, and Mr. Gilfillan for the heirs.

W. C. Moreland, Esq., instituted proceedings in ejectment in the Common Pleas No. 2, on behalf of George Grantz against Catharine Gernert, widow of Andrew Gernert, deceased, Edward Keller, Margaretta Keller, late Gernert, John Gernert, and Charles and William, minor children of Andrew Gernert. The property mentioned is in the Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, beginning on Fifth avenue and extending back ninety feet to an alley. The property really in dispute is a strip only a few inches, it being claimed that a party wall is located too far over on plaintiff's property. A summons was issued.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

This court, in session at Williamsport, has had before it the following cases:

United States vs. Oliver Elmer Flanagan, of Huntingdon county. Indictment—1st, stealing letters from mail of the United States; 2d, taking letters from mail of the United States and opening and embezzling the same, May 6, 1876. A verdict of guilty was rendered.

United States vs. John Connelly, alias "Curly Jack." Indictment, making and passing counterfeit five cent pieces. Case on trial.

The Grand Jury returned a number of true bills against parties for violation of the revenue law.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT BEAVER COLLEGE.

Baccalaureate Sermon by Dr. H. Miller—Undergraduates Exercises — Annual Address by Rev. E. B. Snyder—Grand Concert—President Taylor.

It is not surprising that Commencement week at Beaver College and Musical Institute is an event of so much importance to the stand, well-to-do community of Beaver, as the results fully justify their most sanguine expectations.

The special exercises opened with the Baccalaureate sermon, Sunday afternoon, June 18, at College Hall, by Rev. Dr. H. ram Miller, pastor of the M. E. Church of that place. Rev. Dr. W. G. Taylor, of the Soldiers Orphans' Home, assisted in the services. The singing on the occasion was very fine, under the direction of Mr. James Phillis, Professor Jackson presiding at the organ.

Monday evening the performances of the undergraduates took place, in the presence of a large audience.

The examination of classes commenced Tuesday morning, and closed Thursday noon. The rigid manner in which these reviews are made, and the proficiency shown by the students, indicated that the instructions imparted were not superficial, but thorough and extensive. This was also true of the lower classes as the higher. Under the faithful and capable training of President Taylor, Professor Johnson and his wife, Mrs. S. L. Adams and Miss Howell and other teachers, these results were to be expected. In the evening the annual address was delivered by Rev. E. B. Snyder, pastor of the North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny City. The audience was a large and appreciative one.

The great event took place Wednesday evening, when a large and brilliant audience assembled to enjoy the grand annual concert of the Musical Institute in College Chapel. The programme was as follows:

PART FIRST.

1. Overture to William Tell, two pianos and organ, Misses Warwood, Stemmons, Crandall, Lynch and Prof. Jackson.
2. Vocal Duet—Cheerfulness. Misses Patterson and Beacom.
3. Piano Solo—Polka de Concert. Miss Eva Weyand, Beaver.
4. Song—The Butterfly. Miss Mollie Lynch, Monongahela City.
5. Piano Solo—March de Nuit. Miss Carrie P. Abrams, East Brady.
6. Chorus and Song—E Pluribus Unum. Soloists—Misses Lynch, Beacom and Patterson.

PART SECOND.

1. Grand Duo—Selections from Norma. Misses Warwood and Willard.
2. Song—Yes I'm True. Miss Clara Stemmons, Cadiz, O.
3. Piano Solo—Carnival de Venice. Miss Julia S. Crandall, Green Bay, Wis.
4. Song—The Spring Time. Miss Emma Patterson, College.
5. Piano Solo—Pensieri Musicali. Miss Kate Willard, Chicago, Illinois.
6. Song—The Lost Birdling. Miss Annie Beacom, Beaver.
7. Grand Etude Gallop—Four Pianos and Organ. Misses Warwood, Augustine, Stone, Bailey, Weyand, Woodward, Abrams, Porter and Prof. Jackson.

Without making invidious distinctions, we think the vocalising of Misses Lynch, Patterson and Beacom was of a high order. Miss Stemmons sang "Yes, 'Tis True," finely. Misses Warwood, Willard, Weyand and one or two others, on the piano, performed with much grace and skill. The superior training under Prof. Delos Jackson was seen throughout the performance, showing his high musical culture. Mrs. President Taylor is still in charge of vocal music and organ, with two assistants. Through her culture, especially in vocalism, she has obtained much celebrity in this department.

During the year the attendance reached nearly two hundred—an average per term of one hundred and thirty-six.

For well nigh a score of years, Rev. Dr. R. T. Taylor has been President, and has had the entire supervision of everything. Through his high executive ability and superior scholarship, the institution has risen to its present eminence. The friends of the college have provided liberal things by erecting additional buildings (refitting and refurnishing the whole), among whom we name Hon. John F. Dravo, who, with Judge Agnew, has done much to advance its interests.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Owen McNally pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, preferred by S. S. Hager.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of A. Sassara, charged by A. Drummond with felonious assault and battery.

Geo. Hamilton pleaded *no contendere* to a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by Jacob Balliet, and was sentenced to pay costs.

Patrick Kennedy was acquitted of aggravated assault and battery, but directed to pay costs. Andy McGraw was the prosecutor.

John Miller was acquitted of felonious assault and battery, charged by John Fisher.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Joseph S. Gardner, charged with false pretences by W. H. Holmes.

Michael Flynn pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of *larceny by bailee*, charged by Mary Moore, and received the usual sentence.

John Tetley, indicted for assault with intent to commit a rape, charged by Mary Brandon, was found guilty of fornication and assault and battery, on oath of Anna Harlow.

George Lofner was tried for assault and battery, Fred. Shawell, prosecutor. A verdict of guilty was rendered.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Bridget Owens, indicted for perjury. Bridget Crow was the prosecutrix.

Edward Currier, indicted for reckless driving, whereby a child of Owen Callery was run over and its arm broken, was tried and acquitted.

August Lintner was placed on trial for forcible entry, and for entering a house with intent to commit a rape. The indictment, however, only charges a misdemeanor. After the jury had been sworn a *nolle pros.* was allowed.

William Kemp, charged with malicious mischief and assault and battery, by August Frazier, was acquitted and the prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

Jennie Adams is on trial on a charge of keeping a bawdy house.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Frank McClintock, August Gildner, Lutz Hartmeyer *et al.*, George Gibson, H. C. Cimiotti, Elizabeth Mess, William Kemp (2), Jennie Adams, J. F. Frain, Anton Wolff, Henry Miller, Rachel King, Frederick Wiegand *et al.*, W. H. Porter, Clara Meyers, Mary White, H. J. McGovern (2), Lizzie Roxburg *et al.*, F. S. Burns (2), August Bonnert, Myers and Mooney, Peter Hall (2), H. Paisley *et al.* (2), S. McElheny, James J. Knox, M. Smith, Henry Metzger, Jennie Jackson, John Simpson.

Legal Notes.

Thomas M. King and James B. D. Mead, through their counsel, Messrs. Stagle & Wiley, filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 1 against Robert A. Rowand and others, School Directors of Verona borough. It is represented that pursuant to act of Assembly the directors erected a school building, at cost of $20,000, and issued bonds to that amount, which are still outstanding and unpaid; that the site selected and used is near the center of the borough, and the building is well adapted for the purposes for which it was built; yet the defendants, acting as school directors, have advertised it at public sale, and employed Ethan D. Bailey, Esq., to sell it; that there is no public necessity for its sale, but the sale of the same will cause great loss and damage to the plaintiffs and others, under the depressed condition of the real estate market, the sale of a building not suited for general use, without notice sufficient to call a large attendance, likely to purchase it, will result in a sacrifice of the property, and the purchase of grounds and the erection of new buildings will involve a large expense which would be oppressive and injurious to the district. It is further claimed that the School Directors have made no provision for maintaining the schools of the district until new buildings can be erected and the sale of said buildings would leave the district without provision for schools, as required by law.

Judge Stowe ordered a preliminary injunction to issue, the case to be heard on Saturday next.

A partial hearing was had before County Register Gray in a case of some interest. It appears that some time ago Robert Aiken died at the residence of John Criddle and wife in Allegheny. Mr. and Mrs. Criddle had been very kind to him during his sickness and when it became evident that the deceased as well as his friends that he was going to die, he made a nuncupative or verbal will, leaving the sum of eight hundred dollars money to Mrs. Criddle. The deceased left some brothers and sisters, who now seek to contest the will on the ground that it is a fraud on the relatives of the deceased. There was considerable testimony taken, but nothing was developed to show that there were any undue influences used by Mr. or Mrs. Criddle to induce deceased to make the above mentioned disposal of his money. The case is not yet concluded. Colonel Bayne is for Criddie and wife, and Mr. Gilfillan for the heirs.

W. C. Moreland, Esq., instituted proceedings in ejectment in the Common Pleas No. 2, on behalf of George Grantz against Catharine Gernert, widow of Andrew Gernert, deceased, Edward Keller, Margaretta Keller, late Gernert, John Gernert, and Charles and William, minor